The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI | LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1870. | NEW SERIES. NO. 766

EUROPE.

Sudden Termination of the Peace Negotiations.

Prussia Insists on a Cession of French Territory.

The Republic Will Not Listen to Such a Proposition.

Eugenie Reported on Her Way to the Prussian Headquarters

To Treat for Peace and Place Her Son Upon the Throne.

Conflicting Reports From the Vicinity of Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

Death of the Peace Movement.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Times has a special dispatch from Berlin stating that the late negotiations for peace have come to naught, owing to the persistence of Prussia in her demands for a cession of French territory.

The Times, in an article advising the British Government to make no further efforts to put a stop to the war now, says if England persist in negotiating for peace she must be ready to stake somethin g on it.

Negotiations with the Empress.

The Standard says negotiations are actively going on between Versailles and the Empress Eugenie, at Chiselhurst, with a view to the return of the Empress to France to resume the Regency and negotiate a peace. The departure of the Empress, if it did not occur last night, may be expected at any moment.

Thiers has accepted a mission to negotiate an armistice, but still remains at Tours awaiting safe conduct to Paris to consult first with the government there.

Metz.

Negotiations for the surrender of Metz continue, but make slow progress. Bazaine ignores the French provisional Government in his communications.

A Prussian View of the Peace Negotiations.

The Berlin Gazette, reviewing the attempts at conciliation, says the Government is led to consider them by its desire to avoid further loss of valuable lives.

The Empress Eugenie.

[Tribune Cable.]

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Imperialist busybodies have held meetings in London, with a view of making the Empress a party to the peace negotiations. The Prussians are in no way responsible for these efforts, and the Empress herself steadily refuses to encourage them. She has said to the Tribune correspondent that her hopes were wholly for her boy; that she regarded all attempts to replace herself or the Emperor on the throne idle, either now or hereafter, and that the chances of Louis could only be imperiled by being pushed now. She declares that she will hold herself wholly aloof from all political intrigues until peace is restored.

Thiers at Vincennes.

[World's Cable.]

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Thiers is now negotiating at Vincennes, and the Empress Eugenie is here awaiting the result.

The London press abandon hopes of peace, but the cabinet is confident of success.

Among the signs of peace is the fact that the Superintendent General of the Prussian army has refused to renew the contracts for provisions expiring on the 30th.

Mayor Maylan writes from Versailles on the 21st that a result to General Boyer's mission is expected within four days.

Revenge of the Franc-Tireurs.

At Epernay ten Prussian gen d'armes were hanged by the Franc-Tireurs.

French Arms.

The Journal Officiel promises that there will be ready by the end of Monday 217 mitrailleurs, 56 mortars, and 300 rifled cannon.

The Tours Government.

A special dispatch from Tours says the removal of the Government is again discussed there. Gambetta wants to go to Clermont, but this is opposed by the other Ministers.

M. Grevy has resigned his position in the Government.

Spirit of the French Press.

TOURS, Oct. 25.—Journals received from the provinces continue to express a lack of confidence inspired by England. All of them see Prussian influence in it, as it is well understood military operations are going on satisfactorily.

The same journals insist that the Government refuse the offer of mediation and continue the war to the death.

As yet Prussian safe conduct for Thiers has not arrived. Something more is to be done in that direction.

[Surrender of Schelestadt.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The town of Schelestadt capitulated yesterday to the besieging forces after a severe bombardment. The surrender includes twenty-four hundred prisoners and one hundred and twenty cannon.

The government at Tours permits the exportation of all articles heretofore placed on the prohibited list except cereals to Switzerland.

Aid Asked for Americans in Paris.

Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, in a letter to the Times solicits aid for Americans in Paris, to be sent through Sir Curtis Hanson, who remains in that city.

Barings repudiate the investment of any funds on account of the Emperor of the French.

FROM FRANCE.

Precautionary Measures.

TOURS, Oct. 24, evening, via LONDON, Oct. 25.—M. Erene, formerly Mayor of the Ninth arrondissement of Paris, has been appointed director general of the safety committee of France.

The departmental committees have been authorized to remove all property or animals likely to be useful to the enemy. The Minister of War has been empowered to suspend traffic over any railroad for the same reason.

The departments of the Lower Seine and Eure are declared in a state of siege.

There have been many cases of insubordination and treachery, in which the guilty parties were punished with death.

The Sortie from Paris on Friday.

TOURS, Direct, Oct. 25.—Late advices from Paris show that the sortie made on the 21st was exceedingly successful. Many Prussians were killed and taken prisoners. The journals, commenting upon the Prussian report of this affair, call attention to its false statements, especially in representing the German loss as insignificant and claiming the capture of a number of prisoners, when the enemy took none.

The Balloon Service.

As the wind has been unfavorable for several days past, no balloons have left Paris.

From private, but reliable sources, we hear there are vast numbers of sick in the camps of the besiegers. On many occasions the discontent of the men has been loudly expressed and their commanding officers have been obliged to go often among the troops to keep up their morale.

Sorties are made nightly by small parties of Parisians, and the constant firing at night from the forts severely harrasses the Prussians. Up to the present time the latter have not succeeded in erecting batteries of siege guns near enough to commence an effective bombardment of the city.

The gentleman who gives the above information is a resident of Versailles, and has been there since the enemy occupied the town until a day or two ago, when he managed to make his escape. He says that even in the vicinity of Versailles the Prussians are constantly annoyed by franc-tireurs, who keep up an active guerrilla warfare, firing from ambuscades, and daily killing numbers of the enemy.

On the Loire.

The following dispatches have been received:

LALOUPE, Oct. 24.—A large force of Prussians was at Courvielle to-day, and their scouts appeared at Pont Gouin, but in the evening they returned to Chartres after blowing up a bridge at Landellers.

Retreat from Chatillon le Duc.

BESANCON, Oct. 24.—The invaders are retreating from Chatillon le Duc, taking seventeen wagon loads of wounded. They left a large number of dead on the field, among them a Colonel of Baden cavalry.

Successful Sortie at Verdun.

NEUFCHATEAU, Oct. 24.—Friday night the Prussians attempted to bombard Verdun, but their plans were disconcerted by gallant and successful sorties of the garrison. Our troops charged with the bayonet and killed numbers of the enemy. Two bodies of the besiegers, mistaking each other in the night for enemies, fought for hours and suffered heavy losses.

FROM GERMANY.

Friday's Sortie from Paris.

STUTTGART, Oct. 25.—Gen. Becker telegraphed to the government here, on Sunday, that the French made a sortie across the Marne, at Joinville, on Friday last, against the Wurtemburg outposts. Three French battalions, with artillery and mitrailleuses, engaged our forces from that point, Joinville and Champigny. They were bravely repulsed by the 2d rifle battalion and part of the 7th regiment of Wurtemburgers, which lost two killed and wounded.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 24.—Baron Daswigk has gone with Herr Hoffman to Versailles to attend the council of Ministers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Italian Politics.

FLORENCE, Oct. 24.—Recent events in Italy have broken up old political organizations, and a general reconstruction of parties on a new basis is imminent.

The French Loan in London.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The city is excited over the introduction of the French loan of £10,000,000. It is the first time France ever negotiated a loan outside of her own territory. It is received with great favor. The subscriptions are already very large.

Relief for Verdun.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.—The Echo says two thousand men, with two pieces of artillery, have marched from Thionville to Verdun to relieve the troops blockaded there.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—American securities quiet. Railway stocks dull; Erie 18⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25, P. M.—Lard 74s. Wheat—receipts for three days 23,000 quarters, including 21,000 American.

LONDON, Oct. 25, M.—Consols, 92⅞. Bonds quiet. coupons of 1862, 89¼; 1865s, 88¼; 1867s, 90⅛; 10-40s, 87¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18⅞; Illinois Central, 114; Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Sales estimated at 15,000 bales.

NEW YORK.

Erie Lets a Suit Go by Default—Trial of a Murder Case—The Election Laws in the U. S. Court—Theo. Allen Up for Perjury—The Dauntless Beaten by the Sappho—New Episcopal Archbishopric Proposed—South Carolina Elections—Extent of the Late Storm—Military Interference in the Elections.

ERIE BY DEFAULT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—When the case of Ramsey against the Erie Railway was called for trial this morning before Judge Barnard at the Supreme Court, special term, the counsel for plaintiffs moved for a postponement on the ground that an injunction had been imposed upon them by which they were restrained from preparing for trial till within four days. Judge Barnard denied the motion, whereupon the counsel refused to answer, and a default was taken by defendants.

INTERESTING MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Thomas Jackson for shooting Archibald Douglass was continued to-day. The court-room was densely crowded. The witnesses so far examined all testified that Douglass was endeavoring to get away when Jackson shot him.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

At the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Benedict called the attention of the Grand Jury to the laws regulating elections. He pointed out the offenses under the United States law of August, 1870, repealing all ancient statutes for the punishment of officers or voters committing frauds, and said that behind these laws was the entire power of the United States. He called on the Grand Jury to dismiss all partisan feeling, for the question was not one of party, but of civil liberty. He also called attention to the offenses against the registry laws.

THE EXAMINATION OF THEO. ALLEN

on the charge of perjury was commenced to-day before Justice Cox. But one witness was examined, who testified to false representation by Allen under oath. Allen's counsel claimed that the charge was revived against his client because he belonged to the Young Democracy.

THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

The Executive Committee of the Association for the Relief of Misery on Battle-fields appeal to the public for aid in sending a shipload of breadstuffs and meal to the starving people of the desolated districts of Ardennes and Alsace. Accompanying the appeal is a letter from H. S. Sanford, ex-Minister to Belgium, dated Brussels, Oct. 7, which states that in Ardennes alone, the region along the Belgian frontier, 200,000 people are in peril of starvation. Many are without shelter, save such as is made of bushes, and have rescued from burning homes only the clothes upon their backs. They have only such food as charity provides or can still be obtained from scanty ungathered root crops, while winter is approaching, and thousands must perish unless help comes promptly.

MILITARY TO BE USED IN THE ELECTIONS.

It is understood that Mr. Ackerman, Attorney General of the United States, arrived in the city last evening, for the purpose of consulting with District Attorney Noah Davis and Marshal Sharp, as to the measures for the enforcement of the election laws. The Attorney General declares that all the power of the Government is to be exerted in the enforcement of the law.

A Times special, dated at Washington this evening, says that the dispatches received there from New York, giving brief details of the resistance to United States officers in their duty of enforcing the laws of Congress, created quite a breeze for a full day. Attorney General Akerman left for New York to-night, and will investigate the facts to-morrow. People in New York may rest assured that the laws will be enforced, and that United States officers will be protected and sustained in the execution of their duty. Of this they will have ample evidence before to-morrow night.

The 8th regiment of United States infantry are expected to reach this city last Monday from Charleston, South Carolina, from which port they are to sail in transports on Saturday next.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

A trustworthy dispatch says the disposition of the English Cabinet is to adjust the fishery questions at issue in a manner satisfactory to our Government and favorable to the claims of American fishermen.

THE RECENT DISASTERS AT SEA.

As tidings of the recent disasters at sea, caused by the terrible gale of a few days ago, come to hand the list of lost vessels increases. We have already records of sixteen wrecks on the Florida coast, including the New Orleans and New York steamship Mariposa, which is probably a total loss.

THE RESULT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Republican of Charleston, S. C., of the 21st, says that the Republican party is thoroughly victorious, making a clean sweep of the State by 20,000 majority on the Congressional ticket, and electing more than two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature; also, that they have succeeded in at least 19 out of the 31 counties of the State. The Charleston Courier, on the other hand, insists that a fair count of the votes would show a majority in favor of the opposition ticket, but intimates that a fair count will not be had. The Charleston News concedes the election of the Republican State ticket, but claims the election of Col. McKersick, Union reform, to Congress from the Fourth district.

EPISCOPAL MATTERS.

A convention of the Episcopal clergy of the five dioceses of this State meets here to-morrow to form the ecclesiastical confederation. The establishment of an Archbishopric is mooted, and the name of Bishop Potter prominently mentioned in connection with the new dignity.

At a meeting of the Episcopal Board of Missions to day a resolution was adopted requesting the Bishops to urge a more generous support of domestic and foreign missions.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has tendered the Secretaryship, made vacant by the declination of Dr. Jessup, of the Syrian Mission, to Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Chicago.

POLITICAL.

Warrants are said to have been issued for the arrest of thirty persons charged with illegal registration. Many of the parties are reported to have left the city. Ethan Allen has declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth district.

ANOTHER ERIE SUIT.

The case of the Erie Railroad vs. Dorman Beacon and others, asking a perpetual injunction restraining them from acting as counsel for the company, and against David Groesbeck from acting as receiver in cases against the company, was to-day adjourned for three weeks.

YELLOW FEVER.

During the past week eight vessels arrived from infected ports, with twenty-one cases of yellow fever aboard, six of which terminated fatally. There are yet seventeen patients at the quarantine.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Governor Hoffman has issued a proclamation for Thanksgiving, November 24.

BURGLAR KILLED.

A burglar was shot dead last night, by a trap gun, in attempting to enter a gunsmith shop, on East Twenty-third street.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE

between Bennett's Dauntless and Douglass' Sappho was sailed to-day, resulting in a victory for the Sappho, which beat the Dauntless twenty-three minutes and thirty-five seconds in a race of six hours, forty-five minutes, and ten seconds. The yachts started from the stake boat, fifteen miles outside of Sandy Hook, the course being a twenty-five mile dead beat to windward and return. The Sappho beat the Dauntless to windward nineteen minutes and seventeen seconds, and on the run home, with a free wind, four minutes and eighteen seconds.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—P. M.

The chief feature of Wall street this afternoon was the increased activity in money, engineered by the withdrawal of some currency from the market. The chief party to this scheme was universally understood to be the Bank of Montreal, who sold heavy of gold yesterday, withholding the currency from the market, the object being to bear stocks. The rates of interest were advanced to 7 per cent currency and 7 per cent gold. The effect was slight and merely temporary, the rate reaching at the close 6@7 per cent currency.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, are strong at 9⅛.

The gold market is weak; opened at 111⅜, sold down to 111⅛ on unfounded rumors of a successful termination of the peace negotiations in Europe, with large transactions, recovered to 111½, and closed at 111⅜. The borrowing rates were flat at 1-64, and for carrying 2@3 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were $99,000,000. Government bonds are dull and heavy. The Treasury disbursed $655,780 on account of interest. The following were the closing quotations:

Coupons of '81	114 @
Coupons of '62	112⅝@112¾
Coupons of '64	111⅝@111¾
Coupons of '65	111⅝@111¾
Do new	110⅛@110¼
Coupons of '67	110⅛@110¼
Coupons of '68	110⅝@110¾
Ten-forties	106⅝@106¾
Currency 6's	111 @111¼

State securities are dull. The following were the closing quotations:

Missouri	91 @	Old Virg'a	62¼@
Old Tenn	62⅛@	Old N. Car	48⅛@
New Tenn	60⅛@	New N. Car	27 @
New Virg'a	63 @		

The stock market is strong. The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	68¼	Pittsburg	103½
Cumberland	30	Northwestern	80½
Western U. Tel	39⅝	Do preferred	88½
Quicksilver	5	Rock Island	111⅛
Mariposa	5⅛	N. Jersey Cen't	108
Do preferred	11	St. Paul	62⅛
Adams Express	67	Do preferred	80⅝
Wells & Fargo	37	Tol. & Wabash	52⅝
American Ex	43¼	Do preferred	75
U. S. Express	36	Fort Wayne	93
Pacific Mail	43⅛	Terre Haute	23
N. Y. Cent'l, con	92⅝	Do preferred	55
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	87	Chi. & Alton	114⅛
Erie	22⅝	Do preferred	115½
Erie preferred	45	Ohio & Mis'sippi	32⅝
Harlem	133⅛	C. C. and C	80⅛
Do preferred	135	C. C. & I. C	17⅛
Reading	100⅛	Illinois Central	136⅝
Mich. Central	120		

Sub-treasury balance, gold ... $83,671,129
Do. do. do. currency ... 7,094,822

CINCINNATI.

The Capital Removal Convention—Horace Greeley's Letter—Forney Writes Something too Long to be Read.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—At the session of the National Capital Convention this afternoon, a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, as follows:

Harlan, Illinois; Coggswell, Nebraska; Hallam, Kentucky; Reaves, Missouri; Ricker, Kansas; Eichelberger, Iowa; Stewart, Alabama; Scott, Washington Territory; Forshey, Texas; Beach, Ohio.

Credentials—Kilburn, Iowa; Green, Illinois; Maupin, Missouri; Ambrose, Nebraska; Bevier, Kentucky.

Resolutions—Beardsley, Iowa; West, Kentucky; Forshey, Texas; Morrison, Illinois; Scott, Washington Territory; Ricker, Kansas; Van Voorhees, Ohio; Gere, Nebraska.

Permanent Officers Elected—President, G. N. Stewart, Alabama; Vice Presidents, G. W. Ambrose, Nebraska, Charles Beardsley, Iowa, R. S. Bevier, Kentucky, Edward Barton, Kansas, C. G. Forshey, Texas, and James Scott, Washington Territory.

Sixty-five delegates report as follows: Ohio 22, Illinois 22, Missouri 5, Kentucky 3, Kansas 2, Nebraska 3, Alabama 1, Texas 1, Iowa 3, Washington Territory 3.

The following letter was read from Horace Greeley, to which allusion was made last night:

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, }
NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1870. }

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 15th, inviting me to attend the Capital Convention at Cincinnati on the 25th. It is not possible that I should leave our State again pending our approaching elections. I can only find time to say that the subject of your deliberations is of the very greatest consequence to our country's future, and deserves prompt as well as earnest consideration. Washington seems to be an unfortunate location for our national metropolis and sure to be rendered less and less acceptable by the march of events. Our capital should be a great city. I prefer our greatest, supporting a perfectly independent press, whereby the acts and leanings of the Government would be criticised with absolute freedom from deflection in the hope of Federal patronage or the fear of its withdrawal. It should be surrounded by a dense, intelligent, spirited population readily rallied in myriads to the defence of the national archives and treasures. It should be the focus of art and literature and refinement, thus inviting the presence and commanding the admiration of the choice spirits of the entire civilized world. I judge New York to be pre-eminently that city; I am quite sure that Washington is not. Let the subject be thoroughly and generally canvassed, and I feel confident that a change will be approved and demanded. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

L. U. REAVES, Cincinnati.

A long letter was presented from Col. John W. Forney, opposed to removal. After the reading was well under way, objection was made on account of length. A motion to receive was carried, and to lay on the table lost. Pending discussion as to the disposition to be made of the paper, the convention adjourned.

Col. Forney regards the agitation without the slightest shadow of justice, wholly uncalled for by public sentiment, and calculated to revive animosities in every respect unhappy and injurious. Inasmuch, he says, as the movement appears intended for the special benefit of the West, he proposes to arraign the convention before public opinion in the West, and thereupon presents a letter of General Sherman to the St. Louis Republican, and his remarks at a banquet in the city of Washington, a letter of Hon. Thomas Ewing, remarks of Hon. Cadwallader C. Washburne, of Wis., the opinion of the Ohio State Journal and the Cincinnati Gazette, and the remarks of the Hon. Garret Davis. He further says that, while the Chicago Tribune and Chicago Republican are both imperatively in favor of the scheme, they did not hesitate to declare the St. Louis convention a failure. He quotes Senators Wade, of Ohio, and Howard, of Michigan. Colonel Forney says for a generation the District of Columbia was disturbed by periodical discussions to the general detriment. He says the new plan of removing the nation's capital takes the place of the old pro-slavery agitation, once more stirring bitter passions, and concludes by saying that, viewing it from every standpoint, he regards the movement fraught with incalculable mischief.

A motion made to adjourn to meet in Chicago was withdrawn. The convention meets to-morrow at 10 o'clock, at which time the Committee on Resolutions will submit a report. Other delegates are expected to-night.

ST. LOUIS.

Preparations for the Allen-Gallagher Mill—Mysterious Suicide—A Moneyed Quartermaster Missing—Etc.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—The report that Gallagher the pugilist is sick is contradicted. The last preliminary deposit for the mill was made last night at the saloon of Tom Allen, at 9:15, Mr. John Campbell taking charge of the stakes. Mr. Roach, the representative of Allen, was on hand, and was soon followed by Mr. Kelley, the representative of Gallagher. The required amount, $200 for Allen and $100 for Gallagher, was put up, and the fight, which is arranged to come off on the 1st proximo, will in all probability take place, although the occurrence of "a hitch" is always a possibility in such cases. Allen, for the past few days, owing to the report circulated that Gallagher was sick, has not been under a severe course of training, but thinks by another week he will be able to meet his antagonist with success. Mr. Kelley, the trainer of Gallagher, reports his man in fine condition, and asserts that he is sanguine of success. The spot at which the fight is to take place is not fully determined, but it will probably be near the locality of the last mill. Allen was at his saloon last evening, and is looking well. Mr. Kelley, the trainer of Gallagher, would not allow his man to come to the city.

Lieutenant H. A. Smith, quartermaster of the Seventh United States Cavalry, has been missing between two and three weeks, and as he had considerable money when last seen, it is supposed he has been foully dealt with.

A young man from New York, name not reported, committed suicide yesterday in Kansas City. Among his papers was a letter from a Mrs. Hewlett, of Lansing, Iowa, supposed to be his sister.

General Custer, with a part of the Seventh Cavalry, has been ordered from Fort Hays to Fort Leavenworth for winter quarters.

Considerable shipments of arms have recently been made from Fort Leavenworth to the Ordnance Department at New York.

The Chickasaw Races.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 25.—The fall races of the Chickasaw Jockey Club began to-day:

In the first race, post stake, all ages, two mile heats, five started.

Longfellow	1	1
Defender	2	2
Morgan Scout	4	3
Irene Shephard	3	dis.
Mollie James	5	dis.

Time, 3:41¼.

Second race, Bradley stake, for two-year-olds, mile dash; won by Saucebox; Jeff. Davis, second, and Mollie Call, third. Time, 1:47.

In the third race, Gayoso stake, mile heats, three-year olds, seven started:

Evadne	1	1
Jack McDonald	2	2
Alice Ward	3	4
Sallie Turrell	4	3
Jennie June	5	5
Flash	ruled off.	
Witchcraft	distanced	

Time—1:47¾, 1:47¾.

In the first heat Witchcraft was cut down by Flash in rack at first turn. It was declared an unintentional foul.

It rained this morning and the track is slow. There are a good many ladies in attendance, notwithstanding the threatening weather.

The Cotton States' Fair.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 25.—The first grand exposition of the Cotton States' Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association, opened to-day. The number of articles of every kind on exhibition is very large.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Morton Declines the English Mission.

Troops Sent to New York to Enforce the Election Law.

A Peace Commission to Settle the South American Difficulties.

Official Report of Treasurer Spinner.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MORTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The President to-day received a letter from Senator Morton, in which he formally declined the mission to England. The text of his letter is at present refused publication by the Executive, but it was understood that the principal reason given for the declination was that, since the appointment, the political complexion of the Indiana Legislature has changed, and that if he resigned a Democratic Senator would be elected to fill the vacancy. His duty to the Republican party, he says, forbids him to make the sacrifice.

WHO WILL BE APPOINTED.

As this result has been anticipated for some days, there has been a renewal of the gossip and speculation over the English mission, and Postmaster General Creswell's name has thus been mentioned. That official stated to-day he had not been tendered the mission; that it was not probable that he would be tendered it, and, further, that he did not desire it. Wendell Phillips, who is here, and whose name has also been mentioned, says that he is informed that the President still insists on appointing a Western man.

TROOPS FOR NEW YORK.

There is no doubt whatever that a very considerable military force is to be stationed in New York during the November election to enforce the new Congressional election law. The estimate was placed in military quarters to-day as high as 4,000. General Terry has been ordered to command them, notwithstanding the fact that General McDowell is at the head of the Department of the East.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES.

On Saturday next the international peace commission, between Spain and the South American republics, will convene in this city, with the United States Government as an arbitrator, to adjust the difficulties which have for some time existed between Spain on one hand and Chili, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia on the other. The Spanish Minister will represent his own government, and commissioners from each of the South American republics will be here to represent that side. The Secretary of State will act as arbitrator, and both parties have agreed to abide by his decision.

[To the Associated Press.]

REPORT OF TREASURER SPINNER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The annual report of Treasurer Spinner will show for 1870, as compared with 1869,

Increased receipts	$48,263,321 50
Decreased expenditures	27,159,080 99
Total	$75,422,402 49
Decreased receipts	4,345,389 41
Increased expenditures	2,342,992 79
Total	$6,688,382 20

Being a clear gain by large collections and reduced expenditures of $68,734,020 20. The purchases of five-twenties for special and sinking funds, for the year ending June 30th, were as follows:

Coupon bonds	$750,939 00
Registered stocks	336,442 00
Premium paid on same	16,731,551 40
Accrued interest on same	1,425,153 40
Total	$132,894,804 80

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day: James L. Hodge, Postmaster at Little Rock, Arkansas; James Seely, United States Attorney, Nevada.

COX AND THE PRESIDENT.

It may be stated with confidence that the reasons for General Cox's retirement involved no difference whatever on public affairs, and, contrary to report, there was entire harmony on the policy of conducting affairs through the agency of civilians selected for their business qualification as well as for their known benevolent character. The only thing that could be construed as involving disagreement between Cox and the President was the McGarrahan claim. A year ago the President expressed to Cox his desire that no patent be signed in his name either for McGarrahan or the New Idra Company until Congress had finally acted upon the subject, as much corruption had been charged on both sides, and as the question was undergoing legislative inquiry even before the present Administration came into existence, and on the 22d of August last, the President wrote Cox a note, in which he communicated such similar views, and prohibited the signing of such patent by the Secretary appointed to sign land patents for the President, unless by his own specific order, or through the Secretary himself. The Secretary, on the reception of the President's note, promptly gave the required instruction to the land patent Secretary. General Cox explained to the President that McGarrahan's case was not before the Department. It was the New Idra Company's claim to the same quicksilver mines, the possession of which is contested by McGarrahan. But this matter was not the cause of Secretary Cox's resignation. The reason given for withholding the correspondence between Secretary Cox and the President, in regard to the resignation and its acceptance, is that it was, at the time it took place, considered to be private, by both parties, and involves no difference on public measures as a cause of official separation.

It has been ascertained from official sources that no person has yet been decided on for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, nor is it likely an appointment will be made for several weeks.

MULLINS MEETS WITH A DISASTER.

Information was received at the Revenue Bureau to-day, from the Fourth District of Tennessee, to the effect that a band of disguised men burned the mills of James Mullins, late member of Congress, but now Collector of Internal Revenue. A large quantity of grain was destroyed, together with the entire buildings. The same band then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Bradshaw, a revenue agent, and endeavored to kill him. Mr. Bradshaw, having anticipated the attack, escaped by his rear door, and a volley fired at him fortunately did no injury. These lawless acts were committed in revenge for the suppression of certain illicit distilleries, which had been seized by Collector Mullins upon Bradshaw's information. The latter gentleman was an officer in the Confederate army.

The Newport Bridge—Aurora Borealis—Synod of Cincinnati, Etc.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—At a meeting of joint committees from the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Common Council, on the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, held to-day, dispatches were read from Major Parker of the Engineers, in which he says that the Secretary of War has directed the Board of Engineers to meet at once in Cincinnati to take into consideration the bridge now constructing. A committee was appointed to furnish them information.

There was an aurora display early this evening in the west, and at half-past ten the heavens a few degrees southeast were lit up with crimson light.

In the Synod of Cincinnati a committee of five were appointed to take into consideration the purchase of the Ohio Female College and to raise the money for the same.

The Synod finally adjourned at the close of the morning session.

The Baltimore Races.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—In the hurdle race Biddy Malone beat Oysterman, Jr., in a two-mile heat. Time, 4½ minutes.

In the second race for $10,000 match, Narragansett forfeited and Stamps walked over the course.

The dinner party stake for three-year-olds, for a two-mile race, was won by Preakness, with Eclipse second and Foster third. Time, 3:47¾.

In the mile-heats race Ortolon won the first heat, but Conductor took the second and third heats, and won the race. Time, 1:49½, 1:51 and 1:55.

Vanderbilt in a New Role.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—It is asserted here that Commodore Vanderbilt and other Eastern railroad magnates have secured a large tract of land opposite this city, in Illinois, with the view of establishing monster stock-yards, and that negotiations are progressing for a similar tract on this side of the river. Some five hundred acres will be required for the operations of these gentlemen.

The Nashville District—Tennessee Temperance.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 25.—The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this district, meets to-morrow. Col. Prosser, the present Representative, will probably be nominated without opposition.

The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance meets in Nashville to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Official Democratic Majority on the State Ticket—Grant's Letter in Reply to Morton—Railroad Matters.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—The Circuit Court of this county to-day appointed Gen. T. A. Morris, President of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, receiver for the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad, on complaint of several of the stockholders. The road is considered solvent, but a debt of $7,000,000, for the construction of branch roads, it being pressed, and which the road was unable to meet. The directors preferred the appointment of a receiver to permitting it to go into bankruptcy.

The official vote of all the counties in the State have been received. The Democratic majority on the State ticket is 2,458.

The following is the President's reply to Senator Morton's letter declining the English Mission:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21. }

"*Hon. O. P. Morton*,

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 19th inst., declining the English Mission, with reasons therefor, I received. I fully concur with you in all the reasons which you give for the course which you find it your duty to pursue in the matter, but regret that the country is not to have your valuable services at the English Court at this important juncture. Your course, however, I deem wise, and it will be highly appreciated by your constituents in Indiana, and throughout the country. With assurances of my highest regard, I remain very truly, your obedient servant,

[Signed] "U. S. GRANT."

Fires Yesterday.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25.—A fire broke out in the bonded warehouse of R. & F. Mears, in Steubenville, Ohio, this afternoon. Loss on building and stock ten thousand dollars; fully insured.

BOSTON, Oct 25.—A fire in building 29 Milk street, this morning, damaged the property of Lydeboro, glass company, $6,000, and Lathrop & Co., dry goods, $20,000, with other smaller losses; all insured.

EXETER, N. H. Oct. 25.—The Exeter machine shop and foundery, near the railroad depot, were destroyed by fire last night. One or two small buildings belonging to the railroad company were also destroyed. Loss estimated at $60,000. Insured for $30,000.

Union League Meeting at Philadelphia—Population of that City.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 25.—The population ascertained by the complete census numbers 657,179.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League met to-day. The monthly report was read by Secretary Gave. It contained encouraging news from Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and some of the Western States, and a promise of the gain of a Congressman in Kentucky. Action relative to the investigation of certain irregularities in Arkansas and Missouri was deferred till the annual council met in December, and the committee adjourned until November.

Another Passenger of the Cambria Heard From.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25.—Information is made public here, by a reliable party, that J. E. Hudson, of Coffin's Station, Indiana, has received a cable telegram from his brother, Albert Hudson, who was a passenger by the steamer Cambria, announcing his safe arrival at Glasgow. From this it would appear there is at least one survivor, who has not made known to the agents of the steamship line or English newspapers the fact of his safety, and leads to the hope that still others are safe.

The Red Stockings and Mutuals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The game of base ball to-day resulted as follows:

Mutuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Red Stockings	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	—7

Official Election Returns from Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Official returns from all Congressional Districts show a Republican majority of 4,293.

Georgia State Fair.

ATLANTA, Oct. 25.—About 20,000 persons visited the fair ground to-day. Pilot Temple, of St. Louis, won the trotting race for the premium of $2,500.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Suits Instituted.

Thomas S. Kennedy, plaintiff, vs. the L. C. and L. R. R. Co., the L. and N. R. R. Co., the city of Louisville, H. C. Meriwether, Lydia C. Meriwether, Emma Milton and Eben Milton her husband, David M. McHenry, Sallie F. Meriwether, Emma Meriwether, Annie Meriwether, Edith Meriwether, and Evan Meriwether, defendants.

The plaintiff states that on the 28th day of March, 1855, he purchased from D. H. Meriwether, now deceased, a parcel of land, containing thirty and sixty-three one hundredths acres, which he exchanged for lands lying within the corporate limits of the city of Louisville.

That defendants, the L. C. and L. R. R. Co., the L. and N. R. R. Co., have, under pretended authority from defendants, the City of Louisville determined upon and located a road connecting the said roads. That they have forcibly taken possession of his land and are now engaged in constructing said road to his irreparable damage, &c.

That they have no authority of law or otherwise to do so; that at the date of plaintiff's deed, D. H. Meriwether was the owner and possessor of said land, and that the other parties defendant are his sole surviving heirs.

Wherefore he prays that defendants, the city of Louisville and the heirs of D. H. Meriwether, deceased, be enjoined and restrained from granting the right of way to defendants, the L., C. & L. R. R. Co. and the L. & N. R. R. Co.; and that defendants, the L., C. & L. R. R. Co. and L. & N. R. R. Co., be forever enjoined and restrained from taking and further using plaintiff's property, &c., &c.

E. B. Stratton and R. V. Snodgrass, partners as Stratton & Snodgrass, plaintiffs, vs. Jno. B. Kounts, defendant.

Petition for judgment and attachment for the recovery of a debt on a promissory note. Attachment issued for $108 85.

Philip Browe, plaintiff, vs. Ruckrigle, defendant.

Petition for judgment for debt on a promissory note and for attachment on property to secure the same. Attachment issued for $410 60.

Orders and Decrees.

Philip Tomppert, sr., vs. the Bank of Kentucky, John E. Hatcher, W. H. Perrin, Isham Henderson, W. N. Haldeman, Henry Watterson, Marthy R. Herring and R. M. Mosby, assignees, etc.

In this case the Chancellor made an order and decree, of which the following is the substance:

It appearing that Harney, Hughes & Co. had heretofore on the 18th day of July, 1868, executed and discounted a note or bill of exchange to the Bank of Kentucky, with the name of Philip Tomppert signed as their security for $1,400, due three months thereafter; and also another note for $600, due twelve months after date; that said bank obtained judgment in the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas for said sums, with interest thereon, and for the said sums executions were issued from said Common Pleas Court and replevied by said plaintiff, Tomppert, on the 20th day of July, 1869; and that it appearing that said Tomppert became surety for the same parties on another note for $1,600 and interest, upon which judgment was obtained and execution issued, and which was replevied by said Tomppert, July 20, 1869; and it also further appearing that said Harney, Hughes & Co. left with said Bank of Kentucky a note for $4,208 33, dated November 16, 1868, due six months after date, with interest, signed by said defendants, Hatcher, Perrin, Henderson, Haldeman and Watterson, payable to the order of said Harney, Hughes & Co., and endorsed by them as additional security to said bank for the debts above named, whereon said Tomppert was security to the said defendants, having been duly summoned, and failing to appear, and said plaintiff having brought this action to enforce the payment of the above named debts so far as the Bank of Kentucky may receive payments upon said note for $4,208 33 left with them as stated, it is ordered and adjudged that said plaintiff, Philip Tomppert, recover of said defendants Hatcher, Perrin, Henderson, Haldeman, and Watterson, the sum of $4,067 04, with interest thereon; that the Bank of Kentucky, to the extent of the indebtedness of Harney, Hughes & Co. to it, upon which plaintiff as surety shall have the benefit in this judgment, and shall credit all sums received thereon upon the above-named debts.

If the said bank enforce the payment of any of said above-named sums from said plaintiff, Tomppert, then to that extent the said plaintiff shall have the benefit of this judgment after the said debts due said bank are paid. The said note of Hatcher, Perrin, et al. shall be credited by the said sum of $4,067 04, for which judgment is hereby rendered as by this day, and the case is retained for the purpose of allowing Mosby, assignee, &c., to assert his claim for the balance due on said note.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

The following business was transacted yesterday:

DISTRICT COURT.

U. S. vs. 1 wood still, &c., and 36 barrels of spirits; bond for costs and claim by Alfred B. Davis filed to whole of attached effects. Agreed value of attached property $3,500. Order of restitution.

U. S. vs. Moyness McAfee, assault and battery, plea of guilty; verdict, guilty, and judgment $5 fine and costs.

The grand jury returned a number of indictments, among which were the following: Thos. J. Porter, counterfeiting; Taylor W. Samuels, illicit distilling.

CIRCUIT COURT.

W. B. Harrison vs. L. & N. R. R. Co., judgment by consent for $50.

U. S. vs. Bromley and Dennis, murder; set for first Thursday in May next.

Six, Krouse & Co. vs. Greenwood & McBeathe et al., written argument filed and law and facts submitted to the court.

U. S. vs. Casper Line, assault and battery; verdict, not guilty.

U. S. vs. A. J. Langford, illicit distilling; verdict, not guilty.

David Moreman vs. L. Barrockman, non suit and judgment.

U. S. vs. Wm. Williams, burglary; evidence heard in part and case continued.

U. S. vs. Abner Pearl, illicit distilling, verdict, guilty, and judgment $1,000 fine and six months confinement in the Grayson county jail.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

M. Ellinger vs. Landorth's ex'rs; papers transferred to Louisville Chancery Court.

C. Obst vs. L. Osborn; order of discontinuance of yesterday expunged, and non suit entered.

George A. Zoeller vs. Wm. Zoeller et al.; dismissed.

H. H. Buffenmeyer vs. James Allison; assigned to Nov. 15th for trial.

John W. Johnson vs. Sigbert Oyler; assigned to 28th inst. for trial.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Oct. 25, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Kennedy vs. Hutchings, Hardin; affirmed.
Barbour, &c., vs. Gibson, &c., Hardin; reversed.
Lyons, &c., vs. Cassidy, Fleming; reversed.
Frederick vs. Bethurem, &c., Rockcastle; reversed.
Turner & Netherland vs. Barnett, Taylor; reversed.
Cox vs. Perrin, &c., Harrison; reversed.
McFarland vs. Mers, Nicholas; dismissed.

ORDERS.

Creel's adm'r vs. Hill & Bay, Marion;
Moores vs. Bath County Court, Bath; petitions for rehearing overruled.
Shackelford's ex'r vs. Adams, Madison; petition for modification of opinion filed.
Emerson vs. Herriford, Hickman;
Spiers, &c., vs. Lamont's ex'r, Hardin; petition for rehearing filed.
Smith vs. Cochran, Lou. Chancery; petition and affidavits filed, rule awarded against Chancellor returnable to 7th Nov., 1870, and appearance of Chancellor entered to rule.
Hodgkins vs. Jackson, Daviess;
English, adm'r, vs. Wathen's adm'r, Hardin;
Harmon et al. vs. Brewster, &c., Crittenden;
Thomas vs. Sizemore, Henderson;
Prichett, &c., vs. Powell, Henderson; submitted on briefs.
Terrill vs. Rankin, &c., Henderson;
Campbell vs. Lyon, Henderson; non suit against appellants.
Fulwiler, &c., vs. Grant's adm'r, Henderson; continued until next term.

Ratification or Disavowal of Acts of Agents—Sale by Warehousemen.

Clay vs. Spratt & Co. } From Jefferson.

AFFIRMED—LINDSEY, JUDGE.

Walker shipped nine hogsheads of tobacco to Louisville by Igo, who delivered them to Spratt & Co., warehousemen, and notified their clerk that it was not for sale, and made a similar notification the next day, when it was about to be sold. It was, however, sold in 1864 for about $1,000, and the proceeds delivered to Igo to be conveyed to Walker, Igo then remarking that they had no authority to sell the tobacco, nor he to receive the proceeds, but to accommodate both parties he would receive the same. After deducting his charge for freight, he deposited the balance in bank, in Lexington, to the credit of Walker. Soon after the sale Walker saw Spratt & Co., who informed him of the sale, the amount, and that the money had been sent by Igo, and he replied that it had been sold contrary to orders, and that he could have sold it for more in Madison county, his home, but left without saying whether he approved or disapproved of the sale. On his return home and expressing to Igo dissatisfaction, Igo said if he would give him a check on the bank for the money, he would draw it and send it back to Spratt & Co., but he declined to do so, and left, saying he did not know what he would do. Soon afterwards the Confederate forces under Gen. Morgan took Lexington and the money was forcibly taken from the bank by them. This suit was brought against Spratt & Co. alleging a conversion of the tobacco, and seeking judgment for its value. The trial resulted in a verdict and judgment for the defendants.

Held—The court properly refused to instruct the jury that if the sale of the tobacco was without authority and Igo had no authority to receive the proceeds and deposit the same in the bank in Lexington to Walker's credit, it was not Walker's duty to give him a check for it; and it properly instructed them that if Walker failed to dissent promptly upon being informed of what had been done, and failed within a reasonable time to notify Spratt & Co. of his dissent, the law was for the defendants, unless they should believe that the defendants had been notified that the tobacco was not to be sold.

If Walker did not intend to ratify the sale, he should have given Igo the check in order to enable him to return the money deposited to Spratt & Co. The word "promptly" in the instruction given implies only that Walker should not have been dilatory.

The judgment is affirmed.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, October 26.

Marriage license was issued yesterday to Shelby Lidikay and Clara V. Gregg.

No business of importance was transacted in the Circuit Court yesterday.

There was a new creed at the house of John T. Creed yesterday morning.

Rev. H. R. Naylor, John M. Wilson and the choir of Wesley Chapel will visit the State Prison south at Jeffersonville next Sunday.

Justice Monroe yesterday fined Joseph Hardin $5 and cost for assault on Dollie Eut, and was held to appear before the Common Pleas Court for disposition on affidavit for peace warrant by Michael Eut.

Tom Burk was again on a big drunk yesterday. Officer St. John lodged him in the station-house yesterday afternoon. Tom will pay away at the stone-pile this morning instead of driving pegs on a shoemaker's last.

Leopold Kaufman was fined and costed yesterday for being on an extensive drunk. Kaufman hails from Louisville, and was over yesterday attending to a divorce case now pending in the Circuit Court. His trial is set for Thursday. Policeman Schari suggests that Kaufman bring over sufficient funds to pay his bills next time, and not put the officers to the trouble of going to Louisville to procure bail for him.

Last evening, shortly after four o'clock, Mr. Zahn, and Mrs. Mantel, wife of the grocer on Vincennes street, near the woolen mill, were riding up Pearl street, when the horse frightened and ran away, colliding with a locomotive which was just at the time crossing Pearl street. The occupants were both thrown out, and suffered many bruises about the body, but no serious injuries.

Officer St. John, policeman on the fourth beat, requests us to say that the item in the Louisville Commercial in regard to his taking home a drunken policeman is news to him. He states that on Saturday evening last he met a young man late in the evening, near the Jefferson engine-house, very much intoxicated, but disturbing no one. He learned of him that he was employed in Louisville, but that his parents resided in this city, on Lower Market street. The officer took him home and left him with his parents. If he was a policeman from Louisville, he did not know it.

It was currently reported on the streets yesterday that a man by the name of John W. McKay had been attacked by a couple of highwaymen the evening previous, terribly beaten, and had died in the station-house yesterday morning. Only a portion of the story was true. McKay states that he had been working on the falls, blasting rock for Smyser's new mill, that there was a rise in the river of some four or five inches, which suspended operations. He came to this city on Tuesday night, intending to take a steamboat for Nashville. He came down on the Jeffersonville cars, and after his arrival took a stroll down Main street and stopped in the saloon kept by policeman D. W. Zenor, corner of Fourth and Main streets. On entering, he recognized a fellow-workman, and they soon engaged, with some three or four others, in a game of cards for the liquor. After playing some three or four games, he made inquiry as to where he could find the levee. He started for the river, but, being unacquainted with the streets, went down instead of up Water street. When near Hill's saw-mill he was attacked by a couple of men, whom in the dark he could not recognize. They struck him with some blunt instrument on the side of the head, knocking him down, when he cried loudly for help. They then kicked him in the side and face. After that he became unconscious. Mr. John Detrick, who lives near the mill, heard the cries for help and hastened to the spot, where he found McKay lying in Mr. Hill's shed, with his face badly battered, blood oozing out of his ears and nostrils, and barely conscious. He procured assistance and had him conveyed to the station-house, where his injuries received the proper attention from Dr. Lemon, the county physician. Last evening at 5 o'clock he was resting quite easy, and, if not seriously injured internally, will be able to testify at the preliminary examination on Thursday next. Mr. Detrick, after McKay had been taken to the station-house, observed a man, who gave his name as James W. Phillips, standing on the corner of State and Main streets, apparently waiting for the street car. He recognized him as one of the party who had been playing cards at Zenor's saloon, and, after some conversation with him, Phillips acknowledged that he had struck a man down in the lower end of the city. Mr. Detrick immediately took him under arrest and placed him in charge of officers Canoles and St. John. Phillips was brought before Mayor Hart yesterday morning and fined $8 40. (Usual fine for all cases.) We will not make any comment on the universal indignation at the light penalty inflicted. Marshal Akers afterward procured a State warrant, and has him arraigned before Justice A. W. Monroe, who continued the case until Thursday next in order that the prosecuting witnesses might appear. He was placed under bonds of $500 for his appearance at 3 o'clock p. m., in default of which he was committed to jail.

LATTER-DAY POLITICS.

One Hundred Thousand Whites Stay Away From the Polls in Ohio.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The official vote of Ohio shows it the smallest that has been cast for years. It stands thus:

Republican	221,709
Democratic	204,976
Temperance	2,886
Total	429,571

Three years ago, in 1867, we polled in the neighborhood of 485,000 votes for Governor. At the Presidential election of 1868 the vote stood thus:

Grant	280,223
Seymour	239,032
Total	519,254

Twenty thousand negro votes have been added to the poll this year, and, if we add twenty thousand as the natural increase in two years, a full vote in Ohio would be about five hundred and fifty-nine thousand. It would thus appear that one hundred and thirty thousand electors of this State, at an election when Congressmen and State officers were to be chosen, have absented themselves from the polls. In other words, one-quarter of our electors have staid away. This indicates either that the voters were indifferent to the result, or else that they considered our political evils so great as to be incapable of remedy through the ordinary means of the ballot-box. Neither hypothesis is pleasant to contemplate. At the past election, when twenty thousand blacks voted, more than one hundred thousand whites neglected to avail themselves of the privilege. For this enormous neglect to vote no apology whatever, no exonerating plea, can be made. If our political misgovernment is not great enough at present—if the oppression upon the people is not sufficient to induce them to seek to avert it—it is difficult to imagine any circumstances in the future that will do so. As to despairing of being able to do so, it is a most unmanly and cowardly sentiment, being worthy of slaves rather than of freemen. The Democracy of Ohio in this election have been specially unpardonable. Had they come to the polls as they did two years ago for Secretary of State, they would have given 250,000 votes, and elected our ticket by 20,000 majority. Their vote for Seymour for President was 17,000 more than the Republicans have now given, and for Mr. Pendleton for Governor last year it was 7,000 in excess of the present Radical figure. Even six years ago they gave a larger vote to General McClellan for President than they have now. A fine opportunity for securing political ascendency in Ohio was never before so wantonly thrown away.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON

OFFER EVERY VARIETY OF

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,

Fresco Papers, Natural Wood Papers, &c.

We Manufacture All Kinds of Gilt and Other

ORNAMENTAL ROOM MOLDINGS!

We have in our employ a full corps of Experienced and Skillful Workmen, and are prepared to execute orders in the most artistic manner. CALL AND SEE DESIGNS AND SPECIMENS OF WORK.

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

oc11jeodtf

AT THE

METROPOLITAN CLOAK & FUR STORE,

Immense Addition to Our Stock!

—OF—

SHAWL SUITS FROM $10.00 UP

PLUSHES AND ASTRACANS IN ALL COLORS;

Black Beaver Cloths & Colored Chinchillas;

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

The Largest Stock in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

New supply of Velvet Cloaks, Velvets, Laces, and Headings, all of which we offer at prices which will defy competition.

Call and Convince Yourselves.

ARON & CERF,

se18 SuTu&Th3m NO. 113 FOURTH ST., bet. Market and Jefferson.

WALLACE PATENT GRATE!

Those wishing to avail themselves of this unrivaled improvement will please send in orders before the cold weather is upon us. Besides giving comfort where other Grates cannot, there is great economy in fuel. We guarantee both. *Cost of taking out old Grates and substituting the WALLACE PATENT, $8 00.*

oc16 Su&Wtf **J. S. LITHGOW & CO.**

GOLDDUST STOCK AT AUCTION!

100 Head of High-bred Trotting Horses

Will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Eden Stock Farm, 8 miles east of Louisville, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d November, including fine aged Stallions, fine and fast driving Horses, fine and fast Geldings, several elegant Saddle Horses, 20 Brood Mares stinted to Golddust, a large lot of fast young Stallions from 2 to 5 years old; 30 Fillies, 2, 3, and 4 years old. To be sold for cash, or four months' time, with negotiable note, well secured, with interest.

The speed, size, elegance, and general perfection of the Golddust stock are too well known to need comment. I think Rosa's trot in 2:27¾ is the fastest record for a two-year-old; Golddust, Jr.'s, half-mile, a heat in 1:14 is the fastest record for a four-year-old. I think Rolla's last half-mile at Buffalo, in 1:10 the fastest record for any six-year-old. I think his trot at Albany, when 5 years old, in 2:21, the fastest time for an eight-year-old. He is the only trotter that, in a match, has distanced his opponent in as fast time as 2:21 or 2:25.

Sale to take place on the 2d and 3d days of November, 1870, at my residence, at 10 o'clock A.M.

L. L. DORSEY, Jr.

Full descriptive list can be had by applying to L. L. Dorsey, Jr., Louisville, Ky. oc19 d1d

RHORER & SPEED,

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

No. 119 WEST MAIN STREET.

Facilities for the prompt execution of all orders. oc3 d2m-1stp

BENNETT & BOURNE'S

Furniture Warerooms

ARE LOCATED AT

No. 66 Main Street, between Second and Third,

Two Squares Below the Galt House.

We Have a New and Elegant Stock!

Embracing some styles entirely new, and not to be seen in any other house in Louisville. Our stock of OILED-WALNUT CHAMBER SETS is worth looking at. Mattrasses made in the best manner, of every variety. oc16 d1stp&w1m

Louisville Chemical Works. Established 1857. Organized Jan. 5, 1870. OFFICE AND LABORATORY 12 and HIGH STS. LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS

Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all

Chemicals

Used in Medicine and the Arts,

ALL

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Used in Medicine,

And a full assortment of

Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.

ap8eodtf

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Notice to Shippers of Stock

AFTER the 22d of September, 1870, all Stock shipped to and from Louisville over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad will be received and delivered at their new Stock Depot, situate at the crossing of Seventh street and the railroad. Joseph Campion is appointed Stock Agent for this Company. ALBERT FINK, General Superintendent.

se26 dim

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS

At Reduced Prices.

Just received a full line of Carpets and Oil Cloths, which I will sell at New York Prices.

C. KETCHUM,

No. 72 Main st., bet. Second and Third. oc2dim&w1y

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for rent or sale very cheap. We tune, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. oc6 dtf

DRY GOODS.

Gloves.

30 DOZ genuine Buck Gloves, 30 doz " Gauntlets; 20 doz " Mitts; 200 doz Sheep Gauntlets; 20 doz Dog-skin Gloves, assorted; Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., oc23 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Blankets.

20 CASES 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 white Bed Blankets, assorted; A good assortment of Crib Blankets, assorted; 20 bales gray, brown and blue mixed Blankets, assorted; 3 bales blue Blankets, assorted; 3 bales red " " A large stock of fancy All-Wool Quilts; A " " of Cotton and Wool " Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., oc23 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Men's Shawls.

10 CASES Men's Shawls, assorted, just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., oc18 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Suspenders.

A LARGE stock of Russian Braces; Pototskie " American Suspenders; Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., oc23 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

LAWYERS.

THOMAS WILSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

321 Four-and-a half st., Washington, D. C.,

PROSECUTES claims against the United States exclusively before the Court of Claims and Supreme Court of the United States. au18 d3wly

E. S. CRAIG,

Attorney at Law,

No. 7 Court Place.

Office with Field & Twyman, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Particular attention given to the collection of claims.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT. PAT. F. BRANNAN. Late Governor of Ky. Of Columbus, Ga.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRANNAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 109 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in the Chancery, the Common Pleas, the Circuit, the County, and the City Courts of Louisville, also in the United States Circuit and District Courts in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

BAKERY.

ENGLISH home made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 106 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.

JOHN OTTO MUNCH

Black Thread Laces,
Real Valenciennes Laces,
Real Point Applique Laces,
Real Lace Flounces and Points,
Real Lace Collars and Sets,
Lace Waists & Handkerchiefs,

Just received from Europe and for sale at New York wholesale prices, at

DORA SCHULZ'S,

oc9 d&Sutlal-1stp 102 FOURTH ST.

Dr. BLONDIN

Beautiful sets of teeth $15. Particular attention paid to the treatment of exposed nerves and ulcerated teeth, which renders them painless and useful for years. 138 Fourth st., between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky. oc3 SuW&F1m*-1stp

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

L. Giles, &c., against Bernard Olges' Adm'r. } In Chancery, No. 23,816.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 4, 8, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A parcel of ground and the appurtenances thereon in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at the south-east corner of the intersection of Maple and Twelfth streets, and running east along Maple street 210 feet, thence south 120 feet, thence west 210 feet to Twelfth street, thence north with Twelfth street 120 feet to the beginning. Sold subject to the dower of Mrs. Olges.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc26 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. D. Scearce vs. M. Sonnebeck & Co } No. 23,433
E. Meiningshausen vs. the same } In No. 23,553
M. Kamerer vs. the same } Ch'y No. 24,209
Valentine Leister vs. the same } No. 23,494

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville,

Two lots or parcels of ground and appurtenances thereon, in the city of Louisville, Ky., being lots Nos. 11 and 12, in square No. 4, in Henderson's subdivision of Bullitt's addition to Louisville. Said lots have each a front of 50 feet on the south side of Prentice street by a depth of 150 feet.

Terms of Sale—Cash in hand.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc26

Marshal's Sale.

Wm. Modenbach against John Casey, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,237.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in the pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A lot of ground on the south side of Breckinridge street in the city of Louisville, Ky., fronting 30 ft on said Breckinridge street and extending back same width in lines parallel to Preston street 150 ft to a 20-foot alley, and is the eastwardly 30 feet of lot No. 17 in square No. 9 the property mentioned in a deed recorded in deed book No. 99, page 107, Jefferson county clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
oc26 d5

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent the sale of unwholesome articles of food.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That no person shall bring into the city, or sell, or offer for sale, in any market, public or private, any cattle, sheep, hog, or lamb, for slaughtering purposes, that are pregnant or in an unhealthy or unsound condition, nor any meat, fish, game nor poultry that is diseased, unsound, unwholesome, or that for any other reason is judged to be unfit for human food. (The fact of any cattle, sheep, hog, or lamb being in any stock yard, or slaughter-house pen, it shall be considered that the same is being exposed there for sale;) and the fact that any carcass, or part thereof, of any cattle, sheep, hog or lamb is found in any slaughter-house, or any public or private market or place, dressed and prepared as such meats usually are for market, shall be deemed sufficient evidence that the same is on sale; and no animal, nor any part thereof, nor any fish, game or poultry, that has been inspected and condemned by the Board of Health or any of its officers, shall be held, sold or offered for sale for human food in this city.

Sec. 2. No person or persons shall buy or offer to buy, for slaughtering purposes, in any stock-yard, street, or alley, or in any market, public or private, in this city, any cattle, hogs, sheep or lambs that are pregnant, or in an unhealthy or unsound condition.

Sec. 3. No animal of any kind shall be slaughtered, dressed, or hung, nor part of the meat thereof, wholly or in part, within any street, avenue, or sidewalk, or public alley or place in this city.

Sec. 4. Nor shall any animal be slaughtered whilst in a feverish or overheated condition, and the meat of any such animal shall not be held, sold nor offered for sale for human food in this city.

Sec. 5. No person shall bring into this city, or sell, or offer for sale, any cattle unfit for use, or cattle which have been exposed to, or are liable to communicate, the cattle disease, nor the meat nor milk of any such cattle. All such cattle, meat, and milk shall be condemned and destroyed.

Sec. 6. No calf, pig, or lamb, nor the meat thereof, shall be bought, held, or offered for sale for human food in this city, which, when killed, was less than one month old.

Sec. 7. No cattle shall be kept in any place of which the water, ventilation, and food is not sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health and good condition for beef.

Sec. 8. No cased, blown, railed, plaited, putrid, impure, or unhealthy or unwholesome meat, nor the meat of any animal that may have died of disease or accident; or fish, birds or fowls which have died by disease or accident, shall be brought into the city, or offered for sale in any public market where they may be offered for sale.

Sec. 10. No person shall bring or send into this city for sale any milk without a permit to do so from the Board of Health; such permit to be furnished gratuitously by said Board to all applicants on condition that none but pure and unadulterated milk be sold within the city limits, and subject to the approval of the Health officer.

Sec. 11. All milk wagons shall have the name of the owner and the number of the wagon painted thereon plainly and legibly.

Sec. 12. All grocers, bakers, and other persons having or offering for sale milk shall at all times keep the name or names of the dairymen from whom the milk on sale is obtained posted up in a conspicuous place wherever such milk may be kept for sale.

Sec. 13. No person shall offer or have for sale in this city any unwholesome, watered, or adulterated milk, or milk known as swill milk, or milk from cows that for the most part are kept tied up in stables, or that are fed on garbage, swill, or other like deleterious substances, nor any butter or cheese made from such milk.

Sec. 14. No person shall sell, hold, or offer for sale, or bring into the city, any decayed or damaged vegetables or fruits.

Sec. 15. Any person or persons violating the provisions of any section of this ordinance, on conviction thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined for each offense not less than twenty (20) nor more than one hundred (100) dollars in the City Court.

Sec. 16. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. This ordinance to take effect after its approval and publication in the daily papers ten consecutive days.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. BUSEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved the 19th day of October, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
oc20 d10

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company.

Eight per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

A LIMITED number of these bonds are placed on the market and offered to the public at the low price of eighty-five cents on the dollar and accrued interest, and may be had on application to the Treasurer of the company. No discount or commissions allowed.

The company now propose to sell $200,000 of their late issue of one million of dollars, the payment of which is secured by a mortgage lien on all the property and franchises of the company, embracing their lines of road from Louisville to Lexington and their Short-Line branch road from Lagrange to Cincinnati, in all about 180 miles of completed road in first-rate running order, and in full and successful operation, and on all their equipment, and on all other property and franchises of the company. This mortgage is subordinate to previous liens amounting to a little over $2,100,000, but the whole mortgage liens, including these bonds, amount to little if any over half the cost value of the property.

These bonds are undoubtedly a good security and safe investment for a good return of interest at the price at which they are offered. Those wishing to secure them will do well to make early application. The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, the interest payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October. The principal is payable in thirty years from date.

Orders from a distance will be filled through such banks or express companies as may be directed.

NORVIN GREEN, President.
W. H. DULANEY, Sec'y and Treas'r. oct 22d

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce Hon. James L. Allen as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, subject to the action of the Democratic State Convention. oc11 d&w*

For Congress—Fifth District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES SPEED as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District.

Superintendent Public Instruction.

W. L. ... is a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the Democratic State Convention. oc11 deod&w*

Register of Land Office.

R. F. HARRISON, of Carroll county, is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the Democratic State Convention. au22 dtc

Major J. ALEX. GRANT is a candidate for Register of the Land Office, subject to the decision of the State Democratic Convention. au29 dtc

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, MAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja9 dtf

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, and PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 5th street. oc4 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.,—Com. Merchants and U.S. Bonded Warehouse, 5 W. Main.

JOYCE & MARINE, Marble Works, No. 16, north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth.

LOUISVILLE HALF-HOUSE, 11 and 23 ... st., bet. Main and river.

LANE DAVIS—Sheet-iron worker, 472 & 474 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. B. F. TOMLIN

PAYS special attention to all diseases of the eye and ear, and all diseases that are peculiar to females. Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of patients from a distance. Office, 137 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Market and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present and Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been lost or stolen. ... tion before they leave.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1870.

For Congress--Fifth District,
BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF JEFFERSON.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)

Daily Courier-Journal.

First and Fourth Pages—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

Second and Third Pages—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $15; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six Months	6 00
Three months	3 00
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 00
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 62
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Lexington ate 7,500 pounds of fresh fish last week, and complained of a scarcity.

Mr. Henry Rudy, of Taylorsport, went out deer-hunting with his son on Monday last. The young man fired at a deer running between their stands, and his bullet accidentally entered his father's left breast. Mr. Rudy was alive at last accounts, but not expected to recover.

At Manchester on Monday last the court-day sales indicated an improved feeling in the stock market. Good forward feeding cattle, weighing 1,200 pounds, brought $6 45; those weighing 1,000 pounds, $6 00; two-year olds, $45 to $49 per head; yearlings, $38 50 to $45. Common cattle abundant and not much in demand. But few mules offered, and the demand not lively. One lot of two-year olds brought $112. The price of fat hogs for November delivery was generally fixed at $7.

The Lexington Statesman makes the following comparison of the census of Lexington for 1860 and 1870: "In 1860 there were of whites in this city 6,241; in 1870, 7,630, a gain in ten years of 1,389. Of blacks in 1860, 3,080; in 1870, 7,215, a gain of 4,135. Total population of the city in 1860, 9,321; in 1870, 14,845, a gain of 5,524. The total population of Fayette county in 1860 was 22,599; total population of the county in 1870, 26,705, a gain of 4,106. Total white population in 1860, 11,899; the total whites in 1870, 14,133; a gain of 2 234. The total colored population of county in 1860 was 10,700; total colored in 1870, 12,572; a gain of 1,872. The county outside of Lexington in 1860 had 5,658 whites; in 1870, 6,503; a gain of 845. The total blacks in county outside of city in 1860 was 7,620; in 1870, 5,357; a loss of 2,263. The city gained 4,135 blacks, the county lost 2,263, showing a clear gain in the whole county of 1,872 blacks. The total gain to the whole county of whites was 2,234. The gain of whites over the blacks in this county in ten years, 362."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Jim Fisk is expected at the Columbus, Ga., fair.

The Mississippi State Fair commenced at Jackson on Monday.

There were eleven deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on Monday.

The Mayo bridge, which was destroyed by the recent flood at Richmond, is being rebuilt.

The negro Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana draped his dwelling in mourning in honor of Lee.

Wm. E. Foster, Esq., formerly local editor of the Norfolk Day Book, has turned lecturer—and is popular.

Dr. Seveer, of Aberdeen, Miss., shipped a large quantity of fruit to the North this year, and sold it at a handsome profit.

The sentence of Creed Taylor, the Mississippi murderer, has been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life.

There are 12,000 new voters, most of them Democrats, in West Virginia. They will vote for the first time in the coming fall elections.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the State of Virginia will meet in the city of Lynchburg on the 9th of November.

Arrangements are made for the erection of a Union Railroad Depot at Kansas City, five hundred by one thousand feet in dimensions, to cost $750,000.

The Shenandoah Herald says that first quality of marketable corn is selling, in the upper end of that, and in Rockingham county, at fifty cents per bushel.

Mrs. Ophelia Bennett, of Richmond, Va., stepped upon a parlor match, Friday, which was ignited, and, setting fire to her clothes, burned her so that she died the next day.

A note from the University of Virginia says that the number of matriculates on the 19th instant was 440. There are new arrivals daily, and "the prospect is good for at least five hundred."

A large number of hands are at work repairing the damage done by the late Virginia flood along the "Lynchburg level." The water will probably be turned on in two or three weeks.

A man in the outskirts of Richmond, Va., has been shooting bird-shot into people just for fun, but finds his enjoyment has been interfered with for five years, owing to something the judge said.

Mr. Henry Duck, of South Carolina, who died at Saratoga last week, was formerly one of the largest planters in the South, and it was his plantation which was described at length in Edmund Kirke's "Among the Pines." He was a native of Maine.

Robert Hall, colored, says the Clarke (Va.) Courier, a few days ago purchased at public sale thirty-one acres of land adjoining the tollgate on the Berryville and Millwood turnpike. Robert represents thirty-three colored families who design making settlements there.

The following queer nuptial notice appears in the Wytheville (Va.) Enterprise: "Married, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, in the streets of Ceddon, Bland county, Va., sitting on their horses, by Rev. J. H. Hoge, Mr. A. W. Kidd and Miss Rebecca Kidd, both of Bland county, Va."

Several members of the Virginia House of Delegates have made arrangements for attending the law lectures of Richmond College. The eminent ability of the trio who lecture upon law in this institution will doubtless attract many practicing lawyers to Richmond from the country around.

The grand jury of Hinds county, Miss., composed of an equal number of whites and blacks, have found bills for manslaughter against both Col. E. Yerger, who killed Col. Crane, and Riser, who killed the marshal of Jackson. A strong effort was made to procure the finding of indictments for murder, but failed in both cases.

In the Superior Court of Baltimore Thursday, in the case of Seiberts vs. Leeson, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for damages—$975. The Seiberts were tenants of Leeson, and the latter called on the lady in relation to rent, and after inquiring and assuring himself that the husband was absent engaged her in conversation, and indulging in some compliments, seized her hand and kissed it.

The Lynchburg Virginian of the 20th says: "A special train on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad left yesterday morning for Bristol, having on board the gentlemen of the committee appointed to assess the value of the material, stock, &c., of the railroads composing the proposed consolidation line. We are informed that the committee have engaged the services of an experienced engineer of Baltimore to assist them, and will proceed with their labors with all possible diligence."

Heretofore the Department of the Interior has been the only branch of the Administration that was not run as a mere political machine. This state of things didn't suit Gen. GRANT, and Secretary Cox was made to walk the plank. Commissioner DELANO, who has long been consumed by an insatiable desire to get into the Cabinet, takes his place, and his whole official conduct since he became the head of the Internal Revenue Department gives us abundant assurance that now everything will be extremely lovely. The "harmony" of the Cabinet will never be disturbed by his conscientious scruples.

An effort is being made by the friends of Gen. GRANT to create the impression in the public mind that Gen. Cox resigned his position as Secretary of the Interior for "personal and private reasons" only. In referring to the matter the New York Evening Post, one of the most able and candid of all the Radical organs, says: "There is not a word of truth in these assertions. General Cox was driven out of the Cabinet by the intrigues of a parcel of 'men inside politics,' who could not misuse his department for their own purposes while he was at its head, and to whose solicitations President GRANT weakly succumbed. It is not pleasant for those who have long been friends of the President, and who would be but too glad to support him, to know that in this matter his course has been totally indefensible; and that it is not for the good of the country, but for the advantage of a set of corrupt and corrupting political schemers, that General GRANT has suffered General Cox to be driven from his side." This is no doubt the truth of the matter. The President has suffered CAMERON, DRAKE and CHANDLER to defraud him of his only Cabinet officer that was worth keeping.

Cincinnati is proclaimed by its press the most malignant city in America. Not only the Gazette, the organ of the Republicans, and the Price Current, the organ of the merchants, have gone out of their way to defame the memory of Gen. LEE and to offer gratuitous insults to the Southern people, but the Commercial, which represents the least partisan elements in Cincinnati, is still more bitter in its tone. The issue of the New Orleans Bulletin for last Monday a week ago said: "All day Saturday the flags of the steamers and sailing vessels in port were displayed at half-mast in honor of the memory of General ROBERT E. LEE. There was, however, one exception, which was generally noticed and commented upon—one commander who either purposely, through a littleness of soul, or from carelessness, failed to display his colors. We refer to the Cincinnati packet Kate Putnam." To which the Cincinnati Commercial responds: "Capt. ED. EVANS, of the Kate Putnam, did right not to display the United States flag at half-mast for a rebel leader, who, with his followers, had trailed it in the dust. No loyal citizen of the United States will display his colors to honor traitors. It will be remembered that the Westmoreland, Captain ED. EVANS, was one of the first steamers fired into and one of her passengers killed by the rebels, just after the fire on Fort Sumpter." The other day, when Cincinnati had something to make out of the South, it was "our Southern brethren." Now, when Cincinnati gives vent to her real feelings, it is "rebels" and "traitors."

Pensacola, Florida.

The Pensacola and Louisville railroad, which will be completed to its junction with the Mobile and Montgomery railroad with the winter of 1870, will bring Pensacola into such intimate communion with this city that its improvement and growth must become a matter of importance to our merchants and citizens generally. With the professed view of arousing a spirit of inquiry through the sections of the South through which this railroad and its connections will run, the Pensacola City Company, incorporated this year by act of Legislature, have issued and widely disseminated a pamphlet discussing the natural facilities of Pensacola and what scope there may be in that city for the application of capital, industry and talent.

The commerce of Pensacola has hitherto been limited to the export of Florida timber brought down on the rivers and creeks emptying into its harbor. But this new road, establishing a connecting link with the entire railroad system of the South and West, brings the city as near to Chicago as is New York and furnishes an outlet for the export of grain and other commodities, demanded by the trade of the West India islands and of the large class of consumers living upon the shores of the Gulf and in Central and South America. The harbor of Pensacola has been long known as one of the best upon the Gulf coast. It is thoroughly landlocked, the severest gale never having resulted in a wreck. It covers an area of over two hundred square miles, being about thirty miles long and from five to eight miles in width, having a fine anchorage and an average depth of from thirty to thirty-five feet. The entrance to the harbor is about half a mile wide, with a depth upon the bar of twenty-four feet, and not less upon the wharfage line of the city. It will be readily seen, by reference to the map, that the Pensacola route of transportation from Chicago and the West shortens the exchange of commodities with the Southern ports by thousands of miles and many days. As an outlet for the commerce of the Mississippi valley this harbor of Pensacola has this advantage over New Orleans, in that it is close to the Gulf, and not obstructed in its commerce by a shifting and treacherous bar, and as obviating the necessity of a costly system of towage. Its advantage over New York, as a place of export and import for the far Southern commodities and productions, lies in the fact that, being as near Chicago as is New York, the added cost of transportation, after such commodities shall have reached the metropolis, will be saved. Its harbor and facilities for carriage and shipment being as represented, Pensacola must speedily be lifted to the dignity of a first-class commercial city. Aside from its natural commercial situation, the city lies in a fruitful and healthy district, offering inducements for the immigration of farmers and planters, and is an attractive place of residence for merchants or manufacturers investing their capital in the city itself. Further than all this, the Louisville and Pensacola road intersects the extended beds of coal in Alabama and cannot fail to make their working a profitable investment, to say nothing of the immense benefit arising to the city itself and to the adjoining country from their opening. The railroad now in process of construction by the British Government across Honduras will divert the carriage around the Cape of concentrated fertilizers from the islands of the Pacific to the commercial cities of the Gulf coast, and its advantageous position must secure to Pensacola a large share of this trade. The rapid development of the iron mines of Alabama, whose natural outlet to the markets of the world is the port of Pensacola, will not only contribute a considerable quota to the commerce of the port, but will, in connection with the immense tracts of contiguous forests, furnish superior material for ship-building, which, at no distant day, must rival in extent the industry of Northern ports.

Though not an El Dorado, this city of Pensacola presents unusual opportunities for young men of industry, of forethought, and of perseverance, and will no doubt attract many such—the best assurance in the world of its future development and importance.

George Sand.

Imagination and sentiment, manifested in creations full of invention, and sustained by generous convictions, constitute the excellence of GEORGE SAND as a writer, and place her among the most eminent workers in prose fiction. Not to know the variety and splendor of the ideas, and the pervasive goodness of heart that are to be found in the forty volumes which make the body of her literary work, is not unlike being ignorant of some fertile and illustrious country the antiquity and stormy and generous passions and shining virtues of whose people shed lustre upon our common humanity and beget emulation and exaltation in neighboring States, but which reach us in our torpid ignorance as rumors of fabulous and dangerous developments.

To the great body of the American people a translation of the works of GEORGE SAND is a gift of great promise; for a translation of what has stimulated and delighted the European mind necessarily holds much to delight and elevate American readers of fiction; it must show them that the novel, or romance, is much more than a mirror of manners and an expression of feeling; it is an organ of principles, a vehicle of ideas and speculations, an utterance of passions that are the pride and glory of man, and which start currents of thought and feeling as from the great deep places of life; and, like a tide, wash over the foul and hideous flats of shameful custom and abuse, floating into our native harbors, gifts from a strange and splendid land.

The measure and reach of GEORGE SAND's stories and romances are not to be discussed here. We are to confine ourselves to the two translations recently published by ROBERTS & BROTHERS, of Boston, translations by VIRGINIA VAUGHAN, which have been generally approved as faithful and spirited. To reach the same fluent and strong expression, to maintain the same flexible and fervid utterance, to reinvest, in a word, a subject conceived in one language with a language that does not correspond in all its forms with the original, is of course the chief difficulty that presents itself to all English translators of French; and, for the perfect enjoyment of the English reader, the translated story should read as it originally written in English; falling short of this it does not do justice to the literary art of a great writer.

Mauprat, by GEORGE SAND, is a powerful creation of a rude and lawless but noble nature fostered in a wild and savage family of outlaws, who are the last illustration of feudal habits at the beginning of the eighteenth century in a province tenacious of the past; of a nature singularly violent and uncivilized by necessity, but gradually transformed by love from the sway of wolfish passions into a self-controlled, considerate, patient, reverential man.

The situation and development of this young and savage MAUPRAT, the scenery of the momentous drama of his life, the reflections that are awakened in his vigorous and natural mind are presented in a bold and sure style, the whole is so well connected with the state of France at the epoch of the story, that it makes an admirable historical study of manners and opinions in the wildest provinces, and shows the radical oppositions that preceded the outbreak of the great revolution of '89.

This, which we may call the retrospective function of the imaginative mind, slenderly illustrated by American writers, is exhibited with uncommon power in Mauprat. MAUPRAT, in his ignorance of good and under the sway of his animal life, which, at the beginning had supreme control of the aristocratic brigand, and especially when he exacted a revolting compact from his helpless prisoner, is not—as an icy idiot, dead to truth, implied—a man of our time; nor does Mauprat represent French society of to-day, as was suggested by a pious detractor of the moral purport of Mauprat; on the contrary it is professedly a picture of the last local stronghold of degenerate feudalism; of its debasing and violent exactions, in the midst of a helpless peasantry, and apart from a transformed aristocracy. The force of a vigorous and noble nature, suppressed but not smothered by the unrestrained wickedness that invests it, is admirably illustrated by MAUPRAT. The situation, so full of excesses, of brutal violence, of arbitrary will, and cunning ferocity, may possibly have had its counterpart in the dominance of the personal power of slave-owners in the most isolated and barbarous sections of the South and Southwest; but, if so, without the picturesqueness and variety of rural life in France at the beginning of the eighteenth century. As a study of lawless and isolated and clannish life, as a study, also, of aristocratic pride, and of that womanly superiority that is constituted as the civilizer and transformer of brute man, it merits our most thoughtful consideration. The few landscape backgrounds in Mauprat are such as one can only find in GEORGE SAND's books. Take this as a specimen:

"I arrived at la Roche Mauprat on a foggy evening in the early autumn. The sun was veiled; all nature was sleeping in silence and in fog; the plains were deserted; the air above, darkened with a multitude of passenger-birds, was full of movement and noise; flocks of cranes formed gigantic triangles in the heavens, and storks flying at an immeasureable height filled the clouds with melancholy cries that floated over the saddened country like the funeral chant of the beautiful summer days. For the first time in the year I was sensible of a chill in the atmosphere, and I imagine that all men feel an instinctive sadness at the approach of the rigorous season. There is something in a first frost that reminds him forcibly of his own approaching dissolution."

Such is the landscape that MAUPRAT contemplates as he approaches the old castle of La Roche Mauprat, after an absence of many years. He enters the old ruin and seeks the only one of the old buildings which had not been damaged in the siege of the castle when it was his prison. His wicked uncles had perished by violent death, and he naturally thought of them in the home of their savage and lawless life; seated by the smoking fire, which finally burst up in fantastic flames, the old room seemed strange, and full of swaying and uncertain forms, now seen, now lost in the flickering light. Such is the situation depicted by GEORGE SAND, and there she creates one of her most powerful pictures—a dramatic scene that, as a part of the story of MAUPRAT, seems to us admirably imagined and presented, but, of course, it derives a great part of its impressiveness from the past history of the MAUPRATS. But yet it is worth while to place it before you as a vigorous picture.

"I now saw that this room was no other than the bed-chamber of my grandfather, TRISTAN, occupied after his death, for several years, by his oldest son, the detestable JEAN, my most cruel oppressor, the most crafty and dastardly of the COUPE-JARRETS. With terror and disgust I recognized the furniture, and the very bed, with its rusty posts, upon which my grandfather had rendered to GOD his guilty soul in the torments of slow agony. The arm-chair in which I was seated was the one in which JEAN LE TORD (as he took pleasure in calling himself in his facetious days) had sat to meditate his wicked deeds or pronounce his odious sentences. A strange horror came over me, and in imagination I beheld the specters of all the MAUPRATS, with their bloody hands, and eyes bleared with wine. Starting up, and yielding to the horror I felt, I was about to take flight, when, suddenly, I saw standing before me a figure so distinct, so life-like, so distinguished by every appearance of reality from the phantoms by which I had been beset, that I fell back in my chair bathed in a cold sweat. JEAN MAUPRAT was standing by the bed. Apparently he had just gotten out of it, for he was still holding the curtains partly open. He looked as of old, excepting he had grown thinner, paler, more hideous; his head was shaved, and his body was enveloped in a winding sheet of somber hue. He cast an infernal glance upon me; a malignant and scornful smile contorted his thin and withered lips. He stood motionless, his sparkling eyes fastened upon mine, and seemed about to speak. I was convinced, at this instant, that what I saw was a living being, a man of flesh and blood; it is inconceivable, therefore, that I should have been frozen with a childish terror. But I should deny it in vain, and never afterward could I explain it to myself,—I was enchained by fear. His glance petrified me, my tongue was paralyzed. Blaircan (the dog) sprang upon him; then, lifting his arm, he agitated the folds of his lugubrious garment, resembling a shroud soiled by the humidity of the sepulcher, and I fainted."

Antonia is a charming story, conceived in a very different spirit from Mauprat,—the narrative places us in Paris at the beginning of the eighteenth century; it is a story of love, and yet by the variety of character and the play of opposed interests in its pages, it is interesting in more ways than a love story pure and simple generally is to mature readers. Instead of power, as in Mauprat, we have sentiment, and skillful portraiture of manners. If our pen can help the reader to enjoy the exquisite tenderness and beauty of some parts of Antonia, it shall do so in taking a description of a garden scene: The Countess d'Estrelle is in love; the hour is late, and she lingers in her garden, in the balmy air, surrendered to delicious emotions.

"The song of the nightingale was hushed; he was asleep over his young brood. The silence was profound; even the zephyr (the breeze of those days) was so deliciously drowsy, that it did not stir a blade of grass. Paris was asleep also, at least in the peaceful quarter, the extremity of which was marked by the hotel d'Estrelle. You were more likely to hear sounds peculiar to the country than to the city in this region; at so late an hour they were confined to the occasional crowing of a cock and the barking of a dog, at long intervals. The chimes rang out the hour of night, their sweet silver voices echoing each other from convent to convent; then ecstatic silence reigned again. If the distant rolling of some vehicle rattling over the pavement of the busy quarter of Paris became faintly audible, it sounded rather like the low murmuring of a wave than a noise produced by human activity.

"JULIE, fatigued and a little bewildered, inhaled with delight the calmness of the night, the perfume of this solitude. She turned her eyes upon a great white star suspended in the heavens, not far from the moon, and reflected in the same ripple. For a time she thought of nothing, remembered nothing—she merely rested."

But enough. The reader must go to the source of so much grace and charm and power to appreciate the harmonious flow and the sustained force of the genius of GEORGE SAND. In conclusion of our necessarily inadequate review, let us express the wish that Valentine, the most eloquent love story in any language, and Francois le Champi, one of the most delightful and simple stories of peasant life—the two diverse chefs d'œuvre of GEORGE SAND's genius—will soon be selected for the most spirited and careful translation into English, for which Miss VAUGHAN is admirably qualified.

☞ Some months ago DAVID S. BENNETT, a member of Congress from Western New York, sued the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser for libel, laying the damages at one hundred thousand dollars. The case, which attracted a good deal of attention, was decided a few days since, the jury, after being out an hour and a half, returning a verdict for the defendant. They couldn't see how a Radical Congressman's character could possibly be worth half the amount claimed.

☞ The Chicago Tribune says: "The tendency of the Executive to regard the appointing power as a sort of Presidential pin-money, which the President may spend where he pleases, has been increasing for years and now needs some effectual check." Well, the Executive has a weakness for checks. He will accept all you will offer him, even if they don't amount to more than ten dollars each.

☞ The Mobile Register thinks the earth lost a fine opportunity the other day when she failed to swallow BUTLER, TILTON, SUMNER and BEN. WADE. We can tell the Register that when things come to such a pass that the earth can't do a little quaking without swallowing such a mass of stuff as that, she'll quit the business altogether.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette asks: "How shall we dispose of the heroes of the Southern rebellion in our future history and traditions?" How would it do to serve them as you did the Green-line excursionists—that is, invite them to share the hospitality of your history and traditions, and then charge them for hack-hire and lodgings?

☞ It is said that the son of BRIGHAM YOUNG is about to marry a flourishing female seminary at Salt Lake City—all but the principal and the teacher of music, who are excepted, not from any fault of their own, but because one of them is a married woman and the other a Frenchman.

☞ Congress is going to erect an Executive mansion five miles out of Washington for the summer residence of the President. The object of this movement is to prove, we take it, that GRANT is not "a man without a country" seat.

☞ Since the French Emperor has swapped places with the King of Prussia, and changed the blade of a Louis for a William's hoe, he seems to have been more prosperous in cultivating the soil of Germany.

☞ The Detroit Post says a certain Chicago editor "pretends to be virtuously indignant." Well, let him pretend to be virtuous in his indignation, since he can pretend to be virtuous in nothing else.

☞ The New York editors are constantly talking about the "Hell Gate obstructions." Let them stop talking and go on. The obstructions won't keep many of them from getting through.

☞ The Detroit Tribune evidently believes that WADE HAMPTON is a liar—almost as much a liar as if he were in the habit of repeating some of the political assertions of the Tribune.

☞ A Boston paper says that the rebel scribblers who so persistently abuse Gen. BUTLER "only blacken their paper, not his character." True, for his character is black already.

☞ The Radicals of Jersey City have nominated one HORNBLOWER for the Legislature. Radicalism elsewhere is content to blow its own horn.

☞ Gen. GRANT went into the army as poor as a church mouse. He came out rich as an English bishop.

CITY ITEMS.

Rip Van Winkle.

There are few people in this country who are not familiar with Jefferson's matchless rendition of the legend of Rip Van Winkle. When Jefferson played last at Louisville, in the scene between Rip and Nick Vedder, the village landlord, over the discussion of Nick's schnapps, the scene was made more than usually laughable by the following by-play: It seems that Jefferson had complained of not feeling well, and the Nick Vedder of the evening, wishing to do a good turn, had procured a bottle of Walker's Tonic Bitters and filled the stage drinking cups to the brim. When Rip, with his characteristic "Here's to your goot health und your family's, may dey live long und prosper," had taken a hearty pull, he hastily turned toward Nick—"Nick Vedder, ver you git dem schnapps?" Nick was obliged to say, as he eyed the tempting flask and they took another mutual swig, "Dat vas Walker's best Tonic Bitters, Rip, and if you drink only dis for the stomach's sake, Dame Gretchen will have never cause to raise her broomstick over your back again."

We can only add with Nick Vedder that, if you drink only Walker's Tonic Bitters and pure Holland Schnapps, for the stomach's sake, you will avoid or cure many of the ills incident to humanity.

☞ Venison—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, and is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Brown's Cough Balsam

is a safe, certain and speedy cure for coughs, colds, asthma, measles, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, influenza, whooping-cough, &c. For sale by George H. Cary & Co., 81 Fourth street, near Main; wholesale and retail.

Public Speaking.

Hon. John Young Brown will address the people at
Lancaster, Monday, Oct. 31st.
Richmond, Tuesday, Nov. 1st.
Monticello, Friday, Nov. 4th.
Speaking at 1 o'clock p. m. oc24 dtd&w1

[illegible]dont, which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words, sozo and odontes. "Sozo," translated, means to preserve, and "odontes," the teeth. Sozodont, a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name.

"Spalding's glue" will mend your ways, or anything else that needs mending. Oc24 M,W&F

☞ **Velvet and opera cloaks, the largest stock, at MORRIS LEVI'S, No. 107 Fourth street.** Oct23 SuAW

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN, 314 Third street. oc1 d30

Velvet Ribbons.

A full stock of black and fancy colors, just received, at the STOCKING FACTORY, second floor, 148 Market street. oct25 d3

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "Wallace Patent Grate," except through them. This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly; promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au20-dtf

☞ **Plush and Astrachan, in black and fancy colors, at** Oct23 SuAW **MORRIS LEVI'S.**

Read.

It is well known to doctors and to ladies that women are subject to numerous diseases peculiar to their sex—such as suppression of the menses, whites, painful monthly 'periods,' rheumatism of the back and womb, irregular menstruation, hemorrhage or excessive 'flows,' and prolapsus uteri or falling of the womb.

These diseases have seldom been treated successfully. The profession have sought diligently for some remedy that would enable them to treat these diseases with success.

At last that remedy has been discovered by one of the most skillful physicians in the State of Georgia. That remedy is Bradfield's Female Regulator.

It is purely vegetable, and is put up in Atlanta, Ga., by Bradfield & Co.

It will purify the blood and strengthen the system, relieve irritation of the kidneys, and is a perfect specific for all the above disease—as certain a cure as quinine is in Chills and Fevers.

For a history of diseases, and certificates of its wonderful cures, the reader is referred to the wrapper around the bottle.

Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.

For sale by all druggists. oct5wed&sulm

Wanted.

A few ladies to engage in a light, pleasant and very profitable business. Apply at 116 Fourth street, to Miss D. Worth. oct11 su&wedtf

☞ **Shawl suits, new styles, will be opened to-morrow at** Oct23 Su&W **MORRIS LEVI'S.**

Notice

To our old friends and the public in general, that we have now a full line of French and Iron-stone China, our own importation, also a full assortment of glassware, lamps, chandeliers, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, etc., which we offer at as low prices as any respectable house in the city. J. Dolfinger & Co., 96 Market street, between Third and Fourth. oct16-su&wtf

☞ **Five hundred sets of furs, very cheap, at** Oct23 Su&W **MORRIS LEVI'S.**

MARRIED.

WOOD-STAR—On the 25th inst., at the residence of Col. Christopher McKary, of Jefferson county, Ky., by Rev. J. A. Henderson, Mr. R. G. Wood, of Bloomington, Ills., to Miss MARY A. STAR, step-daughter of the late Rev. L. P. Crenshaw.

DIED.

SHERIDAN—In Mobile, Ala., Oct. 16, 1870, of yellow fever, EDWARD SHERIDAN, about 35 years of age, formerly of Louisville, Ky.

WELSH—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870, at his residence, Walnut Prairie, Clark co., Ill., Mr. JAMES WELSH, aged 76 years.

This estimable man was born in Jefferson county, Ky. He removed to Clark county, Illinois, in the spring of 1851, and ever lived a sincere, active, and consistent member of the Presbyterian church until his death. He was a devoted and affectionate father and true friend. oc26 d&w1

FRANK W. VOGDES, ARCHITECT, No. 134 Main street, Louisville, Ky. oc6 dtf

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1870. KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 505. [illegible] Office No. 62 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

C. CAMPBELL, Merchant Tailor, No. 65 Third st., bet. Main and Market sts., Is receiving his FALL and WINTER GOODS. ☞ Genio C. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommend.

For fifteen years prior to 1869 I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida nearly everybody is using Schenck's Medicines, especially Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small-pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope of cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Sirup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for coughs, colds, or night sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Sirup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact, they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit, and diarrhea ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes, and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches, or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH ST., Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines, and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes. [illegible] medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. oc21 deodly-MW&F

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia. se3 W&Saly

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Their great value consists in this: They may be used so long as any disease affects any of the organs of the body; and by thus persevering in their use the disease will be cured and the body restored to health free from every taint and impurity. Their reputation proves their merit.

Thomas Smith, Coroner and Justice of the Peace, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia and Heartburn when every other medicine had failed to relieve him. Certificate dated April 2, 1868.

Dr. Turner, of Savannah, Ga., says he has, for nearly forty years, recommended Brandreth's Pills as a specific in Yellow Fever; that he never knew a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound. Their prompt use takes out of the body those matters which feed the fatality of the disease. As a general family medicine he considers them far in advance of all others, and here he speaks from personal experience of their qualities. se30 deod&weow1m

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE

Does cure Bronchitis, Consumption, all Lung Diseases and Spitting of Blood, and strengthens and build up the system to a healthy condition. This has been tested by Prof. Trousseau in two thousand cases, in the Hospitals of Paris, in which it cured nearly every case; and in this country physicians are daily ordering and commending it to their patients. It has made some astonishing cures. One bottle will prove its efficacy. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sent by express to any address.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, ap18 Wedly 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

King Solomon R. A. Chapter, No. 18, will meet in called communication, this (Wednesday) evening Oct. 26, at 7 o'clock, for work in M. P. and M. E. By order H. P. S. S. HAWKINS, Sec'y.

Knights of Pythias.

ALL members of Clay Lodge No. 1, K. of P., who have not taken the O. B. N., are hereby notified to come forward for that purpose this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. For failing to comply with this order they will be suspended from this date. By order of the Lodge. JOHN MCGILL, W. R. S. U. F. KELLY, W. C.

Knights of Pythias.

Regular convention of the members of Mystic Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias will be held at their hall this (Wednesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. S. J. JONES, W. C. J. P. NASH, R. and C. S.

Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Louisville and Salt River Turnpike Road Co. will be held at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, 198 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, the 29th day of October, 1870. A full attendance is earnestly desired. By order of the Board of Managers. oc26 dtd J. G. WILSON, Sec. and Treas.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

E. L. SESSIONS & CO. have dissolved copartnership dating from the 22d. E. L. Sessions is alone authorized to receive and pay all bills. E. L. SESSIONS, S. C. FISHER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership which existed under the style of Booth & Co., at O'Bannon station, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 12th of October. (Signed) E. G. BOOTH, J. W. O'BANNON. oc26 d3

MERIMEE & RICARDI, Commission Merchants, AND **Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, and Produce,** No. 113 Market st., between Third and Fourth, **Louisville, Ky.** Highest price paid in cash for all kinds of Country Produce, and consignments of Whisky, Bacon, Lard, and Produce generally solicited. oc26 d6

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co., Architects, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. W. Vogdes and John Tehan, Jr., retiring. H. P. Bradshaw is charged with the settlement of all accounts. H. P. BRADSHAW, F. W. VOGDES, JOHN TEHAN, Jr. Sept. 10, 1870.

H. P. BRADSHAW, ARCHITECT, Office, Corner Bullitt and Main, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc11 dim

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

BOYD WINCHESTER,

THE Democratic Candidate for Congress, Fifth District, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:
Beckwell's, Henry county, Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Lagrange, Oldham county, Saturday, Oct. 29.
Court-house, Louisville, Saturday, Nov. 5.
Newcastle, Henry county, Monday, Nov. 7.
Speaking at 2 o'clock P. M. oc3

Public Speaking.

HON. JAS. SPEED, the Republican candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens as follows: Blackwell's, Henry co., Wednesday, Oct. 26. [illegible] Speaking in Louisville at 7½ o'clock p. m. Other places at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$20 Reward

WILL be paid for the body of Wm. McClain, who was drowned 4 miles above Lawrenceburg, Ind., on the 9th of October, from the steamer Ben. Franklin. He was a large man, with red hair, about 30 years old. Had on jeans pants, with striped woolen shirt. The above reward will be paid by Mrs. Taylor, on Hancock street, between Fulton and the creek, or any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received. oc26 d3*

Thorough-bred Alderney Bull.

THE handsomest in Kentucky. Terms $5 for the season. Apply at Anderson's Alderney Cream Dairy, Fifth Street, just above Kentucky, west side.

Executor's Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the firm of J. H. Schroeder & Sons are requested to come forward and settle their accounts. J. LOUIS SCHROEDER, oc25 d3 Ex'r of J. H. Schroeder, dec'd.

Notice to Shippers.

OFFICE OF LOUISVILLE BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS, October 20, 1870.

HEREAFTER no application for insurance on property shipped from Louisville by rail or river will be received after information has reached the city of an accident to the conveyance on which said property was shipped. By order of the Board. oc21 d13 HENRY MCDONALD, Sec'y.

Tobacco Factories for Sale.

THE following Tobacco Stemmeries, situated as follows, viz: At Curdsville, Daviess co., Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Ashbysburg, Hopkins county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 300,000 pounds. Taylor's Landing, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 200,000 pounds. Livermore, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Sacramento, McLean county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 150,000 pounds. Ceralvo, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 400,000 pounds. Hartford, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 300,000 pounds. Cromwell, Ohio county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 250,000 pounds. Rochester, Butler county, Ky.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 750,000 pounds. Raleigh, Saline county, Ill.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 250,000 pounds. Enterprise, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 200,000 pounds. Richland, Spencer county, Ind.—tobacco-house capacity to handle 700,000 pounds. All of the above stemmeries are located in the best producing tobacco sections, and are in complete order, having screws, tobacco sticks, and all other necessary conveniences for handling and hanging tobacco. Together with the offices, cooper-shops, stables, and lands thereto attached. All or any of the above will be sold below their value. For further particulars inquire of WM. M. FORD, Evansville, Ind., or H. H. ARKENBURGH, 35 Broad st., N. Y. oc19 d30

Copper Whisky and Apple Brandy.

350 BBLS Copper Whisky from 1 to 5 years old, and 150 bbls Apple Brandy, made by the best distillers in Russell, Pulaski, and Barren counties, Ky. In store and for sale by GROVE, ROACH & CO., oc21 eodim 74 & 76 Sixth st., bet. Main & Market.

Cheapest Place in the City for Blank Books

IS at ED. CORDEN'S Manufactory, northeast corner Fourth and Market, first floor, UP STAIRS. All kinds of Binding, both plain and ornamental, neatly executed at unusually low rates. Job Ruling of all kinds beautifully and accurately done upon Hickock's new improved machine. Machinery, Tools, Stock, &c., all new! Workmanship superior to any in the city, and satisfaction guaranteed. Reference—Everyone in the city who can appreciate a well-bound book. oc19 eodim

Tulip Roots, Seeds, and Garden Plants.

HAVING just returned from Germany and Holland, I hereby notify my old friends and customers that I have selected there the finest and choicest bulbous roots, as Hyacinths and Tulips, such as have never been seen in this country; also a great selection of Seeds and Garden Plants. Those desiring choice flowers, &c., are most respectfully requested to call and see for themselves. HENRY NANZ. Nursery Third street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky. oc7 eodim

Notice

IS hereby given that J. Henry Kirchhner and Ursula Kirchhner, his wife, have filed their joint petition in the Louisville Chancery Court for the purpose of having the said Ursula Kirchhner empowered by order of said court to use, enjoy, sell, and convey, for her own benefit, any property she may own or acquire, free from the claim or debts of her husband; to make contracts, sue and be sued, as a feme sole; to trade in her own name, and to dispose of her property by will or deed. J. HENRY KIRCHHNER, URSULA KIRCHHNER. ALEX. WILLEY, Att'y for Petitioners. oc18 d10*

Notice.

OFFICE MANUFACTURING AND FINANCIAL CO., October 17, 1870.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 1st inst., a call of 10 per cent. was made on the capital stock of said company, payable at their bank office on or before the 1st day of November, 1870. oc18 d10 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

Removal.

THE office of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company has been removed to the large rooms, second story, on the southwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets. Entrance on both streets. oc2 dtf L. T. THUSTIN, Sec'y.

Removal.

THE office of the (Star) Union and National Lines has been removed from 45 Fourth street to 59 Main st., north side, between Second and Third. oc1 dim

Caution.

HAVING bought the exclusive right to the Wallace Patent Grate for the South, all persons are warned against manufacturing, buying or using the same, except through us. Parties violating will be prosecuted.

Perhaps no invention has contributed more to comfort and economy than the Wallace Patent Grate. We guarantee it the best Grate in use, and challenge comparison and a trial. Its cost is very little more than the ordinary grate. Let every one look at it before introducing others. Any person buying them, and not proving satisfactory, we will tear them out and put in any other they may prefer at our expense. J. S. LITHGOW & CO., au20 dtf Third and Main.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, jel1 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

800 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

Washington MEDALLION PENS.

THE FOLLOWING TICKETS OF THE **Fourth Series** HAVE BEEN REDEEMED.

FOURTH SUBDIVISION.

No. 836 of the 8th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO CHARLES G. ZIEGLER, Detroit Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

No. 329 of the 3d 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO JOHN L. SABINE, Washington, D. C.

No. 931 of the 7th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO WM. A. PEIRCE, Providence, R. I.

No. 565 of the 4th 1,000 drew $100, and PAID TO EDWARD HOWARD, Thames National Bank, Norwich, Conn.

No. 32 of the 6th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO ALFRED BRAUN, No. 121 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.

No. 859 of the 9th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO CHARLES I. JONES, County Clerk's Office, New York.

No. 269 of the 4th 1,000 drew $200, and PAID TO JOHN J. DUFF, 3½ Wall street, New York.

No. 256 of the 8th 1,000 drew $100, and PAID TO B. T. RHOADS, Jr., Brooklyn City Fire Ins. Co., Branch Office, 191 Broadway, New York.

No. 987 of the 10th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO G. H. RHODES, with Sammons, Clark & Co., Chicago, Ill.

FIFTH SUBDIVISION.

No. 7 of the 6th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO SAMUEL M. WEBB, No. 4 North Gay street, Baltimore, Md.

No. 488 of the 1st 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO GEO. J. WADE, with Francis S. Josselyn, 336 Broadway, N. Y.

No. 88 of the 8th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO GEORGE E. LANE, With D. Appleton & Co., New York.

No. 654 of the 7th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO ADAM GEIS, Second Auditor's Office, Treasury Depart., Washington, D. C.

No. 212 of the 6th 1,000 drew $100, and PAID TO A. K. CORY, No. 263 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

No. 182 of the 4th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO JOHN LAVINE, With Steinway & Sons.

No. 939 of the 2d 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO JAMES W. FLETCHER, Knoxville, Tenn.

No. 970 of the 9th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO CHARLES S. BURROWS, 367 North Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

SIXTH SUBDIVISION.

No. 216 of the 3d 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO GEORGE FLETCHER, Zanesville, Ohio.

No. 446 of the 4th 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO C. J. BARIE, Central Railroad Office, Savannah, Ga.

No. 692 of the 1st 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO Messrs. ROBERTSON & McCARTHY, Insurance Agents, Syracuse, N. Y.

SEVENTH SUBDIVISION.

No. 563 of the 3d 1,000 drew $50, and PAID TO J. M. BACON, Brooklyn, N. J.

No. 277 of the 2d 1,000 drew $200, and PAID TO JOHN A. CAMPFIELD, Madison, N. Y.

The balance of the $9,000 is ready for the tickets yet out. THOSE WHO HAVE DESTROYED THEM WILL NOW LEARN THE IMPORTANCE OF THEIR BEING LARGELY ACCUMULATED AND CAREFULLY KEPT. For list of the drawn numbers, address, inclosing stamp, THE WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN CO., No. 11 College Place, New York. oc13 Wed

NOTICE.

AS we are now Rectifying by a New Process, we are enabled to produce an excellent article of **NEUTRAL SPIRITS** which we can offer at reduced rates. Orders respectfully solicited. **S. S. SMITH, JR., & CO.** No. 262 West Fifth st., Cincinnati, O. ☞ Orders left with Chambers Bros. & Co., No. 11 Main street, Louisville, will receive prompt attention. oc26 d7

New Goods! New Goods! AT **CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.**

JUST received a large stock of the latest styles of Lace Collars and Sleeves; Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs; Linen Collars and Cuffs; Chemisettes; Real and Imitation Lace Flounces; Embroidered Skirting and Insertion; also Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1; AT THE **CHEAP LACE STORE,** oc8 103½ FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE.

ANDES Insurance Company

CINCINNATI.

FIRE AND MARINE.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

The ANDES is a handsome indorsement—financially and professionally—of what is solid, useful, and meritorious. A good work lies directly before us. We invite you to give the ANDES a fair trial, and to realize its superior business facilities.

J. B. BENNETT, President.
J. H. BEATTIE, Secretary.
J. J. BERNE, Sup't of Agencies.

Applications for Insurance promptly attended to by

W. H. SLAUGHTER & CO., AGENTS, Louisville, Kentucky. oc17 dim-MWAF

INCORPORATED 1850—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

W. H. SLAUGHTER. L. L. ANDERSON.
W. H. SLAUGHTER & CO., Agents.

Office on Second st., in the rear of People's Bank.

Issues all kinds of Life and Endowment Policies on favorable terms.

N.B.—Our Mr. Anderson has control of a limited amount of money, which he will loan on approved security to parties insuring with us. se22 dif

MEDICINES.

RIGAUD & Co's PERFUMERY

Patronized by the French Court, and extensively used in all fashionable circles.

KANANGA

THE TOILET WATER OF THE DAY. Preserves the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion.

MIRANDA SOAP

Gives the skin a delightful silky surface, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

RIGAUD'S DENTORINE

A dentifrice elixir of unequaled virtues. Sweetens the breath, strengthens the gums, and preserves the teeth from decay.

SOLIDIFIED DENTIFRICE CREAM

A brush dipped in water and Dentorine passed over it produces a soft and unctuous mucilage that gives the teeth a brilliant whiteness.

[illegible] AND **Miranda Pomade**

For preserving and beautifying the hair.

RIGAUD'S COLOFIGENE

Restoring to the Hair its Original Color.

A vegetable compound; contains nothing injurious; restores the hair to its natural color. Its success is infallible, and it does not stain either the skin or the linen.

EXTRACT OF YLANG YLANG

MANILLA BOUQUET.

The two favorite perfumes for the handkerchief.

KANANGA

The fashionable Perfume, just imported by Messrs. Rigaud & Co.

AGENTS IN LOUISVILLE, **PETER, POWERS & COOPER.** je15 d&wly W

TRADE MARK. $500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 133 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM.

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure.

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists. R. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent, my8 d&Su&W&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

Is already recommended by our leading physicians as a tonic and nutrient (ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LADIES) with the most satisfactory results. This beverage is extensively used where all spirituous liquors and wines are discarded, as it differs from all other malt preparations, being ALMOST FREE FROM ALCOHOL, and therefore neither intoxicating nor irritating; as it contains MORE NUTRIMENT THAN PORTER, ALE, OR THE STRONGEST BEER. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, &c. oc13 eod&w

DENTISTRY.

J. P. CANINE, DENTIST, and manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 179 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, westside, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. [illegible]

1 OCTOBER, 1870.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD IS NOW THE **ONLY** Thread put up for the American market which is **SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS!** From No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive.

FOR HAND & MACHINE.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland. oc3 d3m

GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price. JOSEPH SCHWAB, oc24 d3m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled, and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th, LOUISVILLE, KY. oc18 dtf

Chimney and Grate Work.

CHIMNEYS cleaned, grate setting, and general jobbing work in brick done with neatness and dispatch. Leave orders at Gay's China Palace, corner Fourth and Green, or at C. Coggeshall's Felt Roofing office, No. 156 south side Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth sts. oc13 dtf

BRIDGE MEN.

GOOD top-men and trestle-men wanted; also laborers who can work aloft, at St. Charles bridge, at St. Charles, Mo. oc8 dim

M. C. RAMSEY, JEWELER, FOURTH STREET, is receiving his Fall Stock of New and Beautiful Goods. [illegible]

Masonic Savings Bank, No. 129 West Main st., 2d door below Fourth st., north side. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Paid up Capital - - - - $250,000

THIS Bank is doing a general Banking and Exchange Business. Collections made in all parts of the United States of America, and buys and sells Stocks and Bonds. In the Savings department Deposits will be received from one dollar and upward and interest allowed on same. Minors and married women can deposit money and draw same themselves. HENRY WEHMHOFF, President. JACOB KRIEGER, Jr., Cashier.

RAILROADS.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILWAY

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED:
Leaving Bridge Depot at ... 8:15 A. M.
Arrive at ... at ... 8:55 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at the office of the Bridge Depot. M. SLOAT, Gen'l Sup't. S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A. se24 dif

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE North, East, and West, VIA THE **Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line** J., M. & I. R. R.

FOUR trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:30 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change. Also Pullman's Palace Car through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York without change.

3:45 P. M. Columbus Accommodation.

10:50 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't. S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. June 1, 1870.

Louisville and Nashville AND **MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.**

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave.	[Sept. 11, 1870.]	Arrive.
8:50 A. M.	Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail.	12:30 P. M.
6:15 P. M.	Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express	8:40 A. M.
12:40 A. M.	Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail.	1:40 P. M.
8:15 A. M.	Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail.	5:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	Bardstown Accommodation	8:55 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express daily. Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail runs daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. The sleeping car on 12:40 A. M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M. ☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway. ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't. n14 dif

Elizabethtown and Paducah R. R.

ON and after Monday, Aug. 29, 1870, the passenger and freight train will run as follows: Leave Leitchfield daily (except Sundays) at 7:30 a. m., arrive at Elizabethtown at 10 a. m. Leave Elizabethtown at 1 p. m.; arrive at Leitchfield at 3:30 p. m. GEO. McLEOD, Chief Engineer. T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer. au31 dif

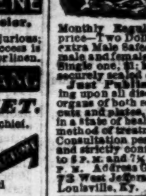
Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R. Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday	4:03 a m	9:35 p m
Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday	7:10 a m	3:15 p m
Cincinnati Express, daily	3:50 p m	12:00 m
Cincinnati Night Express, daily except Saturday	11:10 p m	4:55 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday	5:35 a m	10:55 a m
Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday	2:45 p m	9:30 p m
Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	4:35 p m	8:05 a m

je12 dif SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

Galen's Head Dispensary, Established 1850, Chartered 1851



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken. [illegible] Monthly Regulator Pills, [illegible] Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. se17

DR. LANCASTER.

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine [illegible]

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARRIAGE GUIDE.

[illegible] Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible]

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP [illegible] It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

MANHOOD.

SENT free in a sealed envelope my valuable lecture on the Errors of Youth, designed as a warning and caution to young men, with rules and prescriptions for the cure of Weakness and lost manhood. [illegible] Send stamp and address EDGAR TREMAINE, 725 Broadway, opposite Astor Place, New York. au1 d&w3m

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. [illegible]

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Caprone's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases [illegible] Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. to 12 M. N. B. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, Consulting Physician. No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs. jl1 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE BROWNSVILLE AND OHIO R.R., BROWNSVILLE, TENN., Sept. 24, 1870.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of October 24, 1870, for the grubbing and clearing, graduation and masonry-work of the line of this road between the city of Brownsville and the town of Friendship, in Dyer county, a distance of 25½ miles.

Plans, profiles, and specifications can be examined and all other necessary information obtained at this office on and after October 15.

Separate proposals must be submitted for each mile section, and proposals will be considered for one-half mile sections.

The railroad company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals where terms may not be considered satisfactory.

The favorable character of the work, and the facilities offered by the adjoining country for supplies, recommend it to the attention of all contractors. W. D. PICKETT, se27 dim Chf. Engineer.

HOTELS.

J. WOODSON MINTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. S. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky., BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS. This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oc17 dif

C. C. WILLARD, EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C. oc9 dly

BUCHU!

(From the U. S. Dispensatory.)

DIOSMA CRENATA--

BUCHU LEAVES,

PROPERTIES!

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitter-ish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties, &c

Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the age of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed wetting of children. In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Incontinence or Difficulty and Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Kidneys

Bladder, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous deposites and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Disease of the Prostate Gland, these in the Bladder, Calculous, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for all those complaints and debilitating affections of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere,

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

PRICE--$1 25 per Bottle, or six Bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

59 Broadway, New York.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1870

LITERARY.

I.

The History of Wealth.

This magazine for the next month comes to us with an unusually interesting table of contents. We notice particularly an able contribution from the pen of Prof. Huxley upon Our Studies in Physiology, which is alone worth the price of the number. Henry Ward Beecher has an article on the Fruitfulness of the Human Mind, and, as the two seem lately to hunt in couples, the Rev. Mr. Frothingham contributes another upon the Significance of the Temperance Movement. The publishers are Messrs. Wood & Holbrook.

II.

Lothair.

Mr. Disraeli's Lothair seems to be a perfect sphynx in the different interpretations given of the book. The famous criticism in Blackwood assures us that the statesman-author had nothing so much in view in the publication of the book as the hardly concealed intention of hoodwinking the critics and of evidencing how easily the prestige of an author may bear an exceedingly ordinary book over the shoals of failure to its final triumphant enrollment as standard of the language. Father Hecker treats the novel seriously as an attack upon Catholicity, which must be met with all the weapons of polemic skill, and as an evidence of the brewing storm in England against the church, which has been hastened by the recent proselytism of the Marquis of Bute. And now comes a writer in the Home Journal, who treats the work with all the sobriety of criticism that a Froude or a Buckel would demand. As simply the index of the acuility of a once bright genius, it seems to us that it would be nothing more than charity to let the Lothair sink at once into the obscurity its verbosity and absurdity and extravagance will most infallibly bring it in good time.

III.

The Riverside.

The November number of the Riverside Magazine is one of the raciest and most charming editions of that racy and charming young folks' periodical we have yet seen. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton commenced the publication of the magazine but three years ago, but it has to-day achieved the, for the children, proud position of succeeding the old Merry's Museum in interest, and has established for itself an added reputation even surpassing that of the above-named magazine of a dozen years ago. We have submitted the number in question to the best criticism in the world of such publications, that of the children themselves, and are content to accept their opinion for the basis of our own remarks. The number before us has for its cartoon this month—perhaps the most successful feature of the magazine—a series of silhouettes, with explanatory verses, on the first page. Mr. Stockton continues his "House that John Built," as does Miss Hale her pleasant little novelette, Effie and her Thoughts. The remaining space of the number is taken up with the usual quota of simple child stories, historical tales, readable bits of poetry, funny anecdotes for the boys, and the two or three pages for the ingenious rebuses and charades.

IV.

An Anti-Religious Novel.

Almost a Priest, by the author of almost a Nun, McKinney & Hazlett, Philadelphia, publishers, is a novel aimed full against Roman Catholicism, particularly as manifested in this country, and we have no doubt it will secure many readers. The best we can say of it is, that it is not indecent, and therefore many in the pantheon will be disappointed. It is utterly weak and worthless, and brimful of petty spite and prejudice. The bigoted reader, and from its character it can have no others, save the unfortunate reviewers, will doubtless be pleased with it and accept all its statements as literally true. It will confirm such in the belief that there are no good, pure, earnest, earnest Christians in the nation, that has done more than all the other sects put together in Christianizing the heathen, and spreading a knowledge of Christ throughout the world, save those that are hopelessly imbecile. It will never enter into the minds of such readers to suspect that all the vile characters delineated in the book are to be found quite as often in other churches as in the Roman. Its inflated, meretricious style, its absurd tales, its unfair and unwarranted conclusions, will be found by such to please their fancy, gratify their credulous thirst for the marvelous, and satisfy their reasoning and uncultivated intellects. It can be had at almost any book store in town.

V.

Atlantic Monthly.

The Atlantic Monthly has been making, with the present year, a manly effort to attain its old prominence as the best magazine in the country. As an exponent of the thought of the intellectual center of the nation, it has every opportunity to achieve such excellence, and, should it learn to forbear its sectional bias and petty local prejudices, there can exist no reason why it should not become the cosmopolitan magazine of the country. In the number before us, the publishers have made use of solely New England talent, yet the result astonishes us in its remarkable avoidance of such sectional interests or inclinations. T. W. Higginson opens with a seeming description of his own home, which he calls Footsteps. The Return, which we judge to be by Whittier, is a pleasant little summer idyl. Mrs. Stowe continues her Old Town Stories, with Captain Kidd's Money, an Idiomatic recollection of her Sam Lawson. Miss Austin contributes slightly Eyebeamish amusing experience in the Powder Mills, which is followed by the only transcendental article in the number, whose title, Experiments, would suggest the principle of social economy of which it treats. Bayard Taylor has two articles—the continuation of his novel, George and his Friends, and a November Pastoral, the most successful essay in blank verse he has yet made. For the rest, Fechter's management of the Globe Theater in Boston suggests a criticism upon his Hamlet by Miss Kate Field; Dwight contributes a Unitarian Intellectual Influence of Music, David Gray an article upon the Immaculate Conception of Murillo, H. James, Jr., My Traveling Companions. The number closes with the fourth article upon Charles Dickens, Mr. Burlingame as an Orator, and the usual reviews and literary notices.

VI.

The Southern Review.

The man who can keep a hotel is proverbially capable, but we consider that any one who can at the present time run a quarterly, shows ability of far higher order. The time has been; before the days of railroads and telegraphs, when the quickest way of power in the land, that could wither a rising poet or even shake the power of a ministry, but now the discussion of all current topics must perforce be left to the newspapers and magazines, for the great reading public cannot be interested in things three months old, which they have had fully presented them, over and over, in the interim. A quarterly, then, must address itself almost exclusively to scholars and dismiss in its pages only subjects of perpetual importance, and even then its success is doubtful. The North American Review, the oldest quarterly in existence, and established at one of the intellectual foci of the country, can not claim any financial success. What general circulation then can be expected for the Southern Review, among a people occupied like our own in still subduing nature and worrying with wild lands—whose circumstances have afforded them neither the leisure nor literary culture requisite to develop a large patronage for such a periodical? The fault is certainly not in the manner in which the Review is edited. The October number is before us and is unusually full of good things of general interest, as the following titles of articles will show: History of Stenography, The Plurality of Worlds, The Cemetary Universe, Hellenism—Old and New, and The Education and Influence of Woman. This last article we cannot sufficiently praise. It tells the whole secret of the subjection of woman, lack of mental culture, and describes most graphically the common career of a schoolgirl, while the course marked out for young men is presented in striking contrast. The habit of reading without reflection," he says, "weakens, beyond everything else, the intellectual powers." The article upon Robert Young Hayne is a capital historical sketch of a most able and remarkable man. The poetry—well, we won't say anything about that. The first article, on The Spirit of Exhilaration, although marked by the lively sarcasm of the editor, is too unlike in its whole tone to have been printed in such a journal. La Place, Buckle, Lecky, Channing, should not be pleased the power of patient thought because they hold a different religious belief from that generally accepted. And "God bless Jesus," thinkers have disbelieved the doctrine of the Trinity, Milton, Newton, and Locke for example, to be called for that reason donkeys and cabbage-heads. The remaining article, on the Boston Revolt, states freely and fully, perhaps too fully as necessities petty personalities, the troubles and vexations of the editor in his management of his periodical for the last three years and a half, and gives the reasons why he proposes to add a theological department to the Review and make it in so much the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. We should suppose that no reasonable person could object to such a judicious course, as thereby the work will gain both in usefulness and in finance, and we for our part, while sympathizing with the editor in his laborious work for small wage, wish him all success for the future.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

FANNY FERN's weigh is nearly 200.

GRANT and Hancock have "made up."

DRAKE, of Missouri, would be an eagle. The election will make him sore.

CRASS, the "father of greenbacks," is reported comparatively impecunious.

ANNA DICKINSON delivers "Joan of Arc" almost every night, and is making money.

DRAKE has evidently been caught on the fly, and McClurg won't make the home run.

Extremes meet in Minnesota. Professor Noyes has charge of the deaf and dumb there.

AKRON, Ohio, women get their husbands drunk, and then prepare the corpse with a poker.

Now it turns out that George H. Pendleton has a sop, but that he is not at the breastworks.

PERHAPS Missouri has never had her goose cooked, but she is going to have her Drake done Brown.

WHY is Missouri shall have voted Drake will be the most thoroughly prepared aquatic corpse on record.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR., has proposed to the Young Ladies' Seminary lately opened by the Methodists at Salt Lake.

WHEN Drake wanted to know if "the Government" would back him he looked to the White House for an *esser*.

COUNT MENSENBRINCKS will be missed from our hotel registers. He left by the last Inman steamer, name and all.

THE Cincinnati Commercial says "Mr. Medill would be peculiar in Congress from the fullness of his information."

SUSAN B. ANTHONY's ailment turns out to be, not a disorder of the windpipe, but a disarrangement of the fungiform papilæ.

THE New York Sun, too, has a kick for the dead Lee. The remarks of the gentleman from the Police Gazette are now in order.

EVERYBODY will be glad to hear of Delano's promotion. His course in the revenue department has been a fiasco to thousands.

TEN thousand Southern men who live in New York have registered for the coming election, and will make it warm for the Republicans.

THE 2 Tribunes are both doing a good business, but the Chicago concern knows so little about farming that its success can't be permanent.

THE way a Colorado deacon laid up treasures in heaven is thus touchingly recorded on his tombstone: "When counting money rendered it impossible for him to attend the stated preaching of the gospel, he made it a sacred rule to kill an Indian every Sabbath."

THE London Court Journal of October 8 says: "Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President of the United States of America, arrived in London on Wednesday, on a visit to Mr. Smith, the American Consul, and pastor to the late President. She will be Mr. Smith's guest till Monday, when, it is understood, she will return to the continent, where she had been residing sometime before coming to Dundee."

NEW YORK has two hotels of nearly similar names—the Grand Hotel and the Grand Central or Central Grand. Hotel, both on Broadway. It not unfrequently happens that the baggage of a stranger goes to one house and he himself is carried to another. In other cases a husband expects his wife or a wife her husband, and one goes one way and the other another, until things get so mixed up that sometimes mischief if not divorce ensues.

Two remarkable incidents occurred the day the Gen. left. A large portrait of the General, which was hanging in the parlor of his house, fell to the floor, breaking the heavy frame surrounding it. A large photograph of him hanging in the photograph gallery in the town, fell about the same time and broke into pieces. These was apparently no disturbing cause or force to produce either accident. No one was in the parlor when the portrait fell but Mrs. Lee, who was sitting quietly in the room.

THEY rather imposed upon Mr. Greeley out West. At Lawrence he was taken in a carriage to see the city and its improvements. Keeping him engaged in conversation, the reverent scamps of his escort drove five or six times around a square, at each circuit passing a very fine building in course of erection. At about the fifth round Horace broke forth: "Well, well, Lawrence is growing rapidly. Why, there is very large number of fine buildings going up. Don't you fancy there is a little monotony in the architecture, though?"

IT has been questioned whether Beauregard really offered his services to the French. The fact, according to a London correspondent are these: Previous to the fall of Sedan, he communicated to the Emperor, through Col. Duncan, his desire to serve him in his military capacity. The Emperor replied from Wilhelmshohe. He thanked the General for the offer, regretting it was too late to avail himself of it, and advising him, in the present state of France, to tender his to the Provisional Government, who, no doubt, would eagerly accept it.

THE murderer Wilson, who tried nine days of self-starvation in the Connecticut State pr'son, thus describes his feelings: "On the fourth and fifth days the trial was terrible; the ravings of hunger were fearful; I could hardly stand it. After that, hunger ceased. On the sixth day my thirst was so intense that involuntarily I brought the wash-dish to my lips and drank several swallows of water; the dish came involuntarily to my lips; I could not put it by. On the ninth day I sat back during the wine and a half days." He claims to have been engaged in over one hundred burglaries, besides having broken jail several times.

MERIDEN, Connecticut, has a man who practices public executions. This miserable fellow, laboring under the erroneous belief that "Wilson, the murderer of Nelson Wilford, is to be hanged in Hartford on Friday of this week, has written from a bed of sickness to the Sheriff requesting that he be permitted, his health allowing the luxury, to assist at the execution. "You remember," he confidentially adds, "that I assisted in hanging Weather." The Sheriff was good-natured enough to reply to this note, with the information that as Wilson was not to be hanged until this time next year, the anxious invalid would possibly be well enough, at the expiration of that period, to enjoy the scene.

MELANCHOLY announcements like the following are common enough in the German papers: "In our deep and inexpressible sorrow we give notice to our dear relations, friends, and acquaintances that it has pleased Almighty God to call away our dear, youngest, beloved and hopeful sons, Rudolph and Oswald, entered in the Third Wurtemberg regiment of infantry, in the flower of their age. They both died on the 16th inst., in the battle of Mar.-la-Tour, the death of heroes for King and country. Rudolph was struck by a ball while storming the position of the enemy at the head of his company, in the moment that he was calling to his men, 'Forward, my children!' Oswald, who was taking an order to the first line of shooters, was killed in the act. V. Arnim and his wife, Weisiar."

MRS. ESTHER M. DAVIS has re-appeared in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with the following card: "I at no time since I left have been out of hearing of the statements and announcements, but have been listening to the comments to see how extravagantly people will construe the acts of a helpless woman that has been forced to do what I have done. *Forced*, I say, because I am not willing any longer to work by the week to support a lazy husband; I am broken down, and unable to do it longer. I have worked out by the week at one dollar and fifty cents per week to support him. I have taken in sewing, have kept a boarding-house, and even done washing, to support myself and child and Davis. And, after having done all this for years, I have been abused, oppressed, and whipped by him. And now, if there is any women in town who sympathizes with him, they are welcome to my place, as I propose, henceforth, to spend the remainder of my strength in supporting myself and my child. I could develop things as to this man Davis that would startle the community, but, if I am asked no questions, I shall say nothing further."

FRENCH AMADEUS FERDINAND MARIE, Duke d' Aosta, of the House of Savoy, who has accepted the long-present throne of Spain, is the third child and second son of his Majesty King Victor Emanuel, of Italy. The Duke was born on the 30th of May, in the year 1845, and is twenty-five years of age. His Royal Highness holds the commission of Lieutenant General in the Italian army and chief of a regiment of cavalry. He was married on the 30th of May, in the year 1867, to the Princess Marie Victoire Charlotte Henrietta Jean, daughter of Prince Charles Emanuel Cisterna and Louise Caroline Christine, Countess de Mercede. It is quite unnecessary to refer to the great antiquity of the House of Savoy, of which the young King of Spain is a cadet, its brilliant history in war and peace, or to say how its forefathers have borne the banner of the White Cross—the ensign of their family—from the mountain hamlets of the country victoriously to the plains—to Florence, Genoa, Turin or Naples, for these are points of view how his father has finally thrown the ample folds of the flag of united Italy over the entire country, from Rome to its remotest confine. The most blue-blooded Spaniard cannot certainly object to Prince Amadeus on the score of ancestry.—[Herald.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

Ancient and Modern Theories on the Subject.

[From a Lecture by Prof. Huxley.]

It is a matter of every-day experience that it is difficult to prevent many articles of food from becoming corrupt with mould; but that sound enough to all appearances, often contains grubs at the core; that meat, left to itself in the air, is apt to putrefy and swarm with maggots. Even ordinary water, if allowed to stand in an open vessel, sooner or later becomes turbid and full of living matter. The philosophers of antiquity, when interrogated as to the cause of these phenomena, were provided with a ready and plausible answer. It did not enter their minds even to doubt, that those low forms of life were generated in the matters in which they made their appearance, and the proposition that life may and does proceed from that which has no life was held alike by the philosophers, the poets and the people of the most enlightened nations 1800 years ago, and remained the accepted doctrine of learned and unlearned Europe through the middle ages down even to the seventeenth century.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION DISCREDITED

The first representation of it, the first distinct enunciation of the proposition that all living matter has sprung from pre-existing living matter, came from an Italian, Francesco Redi, a man of the widest knowledge and many-sided versatile abilities, distinguished alike as scholar, poet, physician and naturalist, who just 200 years ago gave to the world the idea which is the key-stone of modern science. He did not trouble himself with speculative considerations, but attacked experimentally the question of the origin of particular cases of spontaneous generation. "Here are dead animals, or pieces of meat," he said; "I expose them to the air in hot weather, and in a few days they swarm with maggots. You tell me that these are generated in the dead flesh, but if I put similar bodies, or pieces of meat, into jars, and cover some fine gauze over the top of the jar, not a maggot makes its appearance, while the dead substances, nevertheless, putrefy just in the same way as before. It is obvious, therefore, that the maggots are not generated in the corruption of the meat; and that the cause of their formation must be something which is kept away by gauze. But gauze will not keep away uniform bodies or fluids. This something must, therefore, exist in the form of solid particles too big to get through the gauze. Nor is one long left in doubt what these solid particles are; for the blow-flies, attracted by the odor of the meat, swarm round the vessels, and, urged by a powerful but in this case misleading, instinct, lay eggs, out of which maggots are immediately hatched upon the gauze. The conclusion, therefore, is unavoidable—the maggots are not generated by the meat, but the eggs which give rise to them are brought through the air by flies." Almost childishly simple as these experiments now seem, they were at that time new; and they are worthy of careful study. Every piece of experimental work since done in relation to this subject, has been shaped upon the model left by the Italian philosopher.

EXPERIMENTS BY BUFFON AND NEEDHAM

Led by Redi's experiments and conclusions, Buffon and Needham doubted the applicability of Redi's hypothesis to the infusorial animalcules, and, therefore, endeavored to bring the question to an experimental test. He argued that if these creatures were produced from germs, the germs must exist either in the substance forming the food of the animal, or in the air. Now, the vitality of germs is destroyed by heat; and hence, if the infusion were boiled, carefully corked, and the vessels containing it again heated, all germs present would be destroyed. Consequently, on Redi's hypothesis, when the vessels thus prepared were set aside to cool, no animalcules should be developed in them; whereas if animalcules are not dependent upon pre existing germs, but are generated from the substance infused, they ought to appear in abundance. Buffon, a Needham found, under the circumstances in which he made his experiments, that animalcules always did arise. The interest of much of his work Needham was associated with Buffon, and the results of their experiments fitted with the French naturalist's hypothesis of "organic molecules," a conception to which life is the indefeasible property of certain indestructible molecules of matter which exist in all living things, and have an inherent activities by which they are distinguished from not living matter. Each individual living organism is formed by their temporary combination. They exist in the relatively solid state in the substance of the tissues, and when, by the death of the animal or of a part, or merely the breaking up of the form, or manner of association, of its component molecules occurs, which are then set free as minsorial animalcules. On this hypothesis a piece of beef, or a turnip when dead may be made visible by appropriate means; that the great majority of these particles are destructible by heat, and that some of these are germs of living particles capable of giving rise to the same forms of life as those which appear when the fluid is exposed to unpurified air; that inoculation of the experimental fluid with a drop of liquid known to contain living particles gives rise to the same phenomena as exposure to unpurified air; and it is further certain that these living particles are not annihilated by an assumption or their suspension in ordinary air presents not the slightest difficulty. On the contrary, considering their lightness and the wide diffusion of the organisms which produce them, it is impossible to conceive that they should not be suspended in the atmosphere in myriads.

"Just Like Cincinnati."

[From the Chicago Republican, edited by a Cincinnatian.]

The telegraph wires are relieved of one of the burdens with which they have been made the means of boring newspaper readers for a month or two. The great industrial imposition at Cincinnati is closed. The concern, the reader may remember, was an ingenious advertising dodge of a few Pokopoltitan shopkeepers, who, finding they were not doing business enough in a legitimate way to pay running expenses, clubbed their stocks together, carted them to the shed built to house the late Sacngerfest, and opened it as a big show, admission two bits—children half price. The scrubbiest arrangement about equaled the stock of a well-supplied Chicago store, but it proved a first-rate card in Cincinnati. People flocked in from the country to see it, the railroads ran half-fare trains, and the enthusiastic reporter of the Associated Press, in his daily despatches, embezzled his vocabulary of superlatives in describing the gorgeous display. About $60,000 were collected from the verdant visitors who patronized the affair, and the cash and the sun is to be divided in "proper time" among the gallery up at the show. We are not informed as to the future disposition of the shed and its contents; perhaps the owners of the latter may conclude to let these remain and keep the place open for regular business. The establishment as large of any architecturality as solid and impositive as the ordinary lecture-rooms of other cities.

Spain supplies more wine to England than France and Portugal combined; the figures preceding Spain, eight millions of gallons; Portugal, three millions, and France, one million.

INDIANA NEWS.

Mad dogs at Lafayette.

A new theater at Vincennes.

Lafayette goes "up in a balloon" on Saturday next.

Good hunting dogs sell at Terre Haute for $100 each.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees is to make six speeches in Illinois.

Kalamazoo has a dog afflicted with the genuine shaking ague.

The Oratorio of Esther proved to be a great success in Indianapolis.

The Indiana Northern Synod closed its session at Fort Wayne yesterday.

No less than three "young Hoosiers" thrashed their fathers last week.

A new Radical paper is being published at Muncie. It is called the Telegraph.

A church scandal of no inconsiderable magnitude is furnishing food for the gossips of Lafayette.

A pumpkin, five feet in circumference, and in weight 138 pounds, can be seen at Marion, Grant county.

Mrs. Garden, of Bourbon, was severely burned on Saturday last by falling on a rocking stove while bathing.

A tender-hearted young man fainted during the rendition of some tragedy at the Vincennes theater last week.

The Republican Times has suspended for a couple of weeks, in order to let the editor collect back subscriptions.

Mrs. Loget, of Porter county, got a divorce in court on Friday afternoon, and was married promptly at sunset Saturday.

A girl, twelve years old, in Terre Haute, by the name of Anderson, was delivered of a large and healthy child last week.

The trotting races at Anderson began yesterday, and will continue three days. Many of the best blooded horses of the West have been entered.

Fred. Oberkinder was tried in Evansville on Saturday last for murder of Valentine Arnold, and was convicted of manslaughter and sent to prison for five years.

A physician of Valparaiso was out seventeen nights in succession attending to "late arrivals." An anxious inquiry is now being made for the census man to come back.

A lady in Jasper county (aged seventy-six) wants a divorce from her husband (aged seventy-eight) because he "spends half his time running about with the girls."

A true bill has been found against Ella Foster alias Mahan, by the grand jury of Marion county, for the crime of arson, in setting fire to the Home for Friendless Women.

A moon-struck youth of Harrison county voted a half sheet of note paper with a lock of a negro-colored hair curled within, instead of the regular ticket, at the last election.

An exchange says Senator Morton is at the magnetic springs, at Lansing, Michigan, trying to get rid of his rheumatism. Rheumatism is generally supposed to be caused by a long lease of life. He has already tried the pleasure of married life three times.

At Cambridge City, two men connected with the Fair Grounds enticed a little girl fourteen years old into their canvas tent on Friday week, just before the close of the fair, and, after dragging her, violated her person. Having accomplished this, they set her down outside of the canvas in an insensible condition. When she recovered from her stupor she made her way into town, found her father, and described the persons, one of whom was arrested.

The following paragraph from the Evansville Journal illustrates the amenities of journalism in that village:

"What the Journal editors is a fight like a seamstress? Because he cuts and runs. The above is from the Courier, who, a previous week, was in a like

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1870.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVE. Day.	ARRIVE. HOUR	CLOSE. Day.	CLOSE. HOUR
Cin. & Eastern	6:30 A.M. 2:00 P.M.	10:00	9:15	12:00 1:15
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:00	1:00	12:00
St. Louis	8:00	8:00	1:00	12:00
Memphis, Cincinnati and Nashville & New Orleans	10:00	10:00	9:30 A.M. 2:30 P.M. 8:30 P.M.	10:00
East Tennessee	8:00	8:00	9:30 A.M.	10:00
Lebanon & Hodgenville Branch	8:00	8:00	9:30 A.M.	10:00
Bardstown Branch	8:00	8:00	2:00	12:00
Shelbyville Branch	8:00	8:00	2:00	12:00
Frankfort & Lexington	11:00	7:00	2:00	12:00
Louisville Mail Cincinnati Mail			2:00	12:00
Louisville Mail Boat (Sunday excepted)	9:30	9:00		
Jeffersonville	9:00	9:00	3:00	12:00
New Albany	9:00	9:00	3:00	12:00
Jeffersonville	7:00 A.M. 2:00 P.M.	10:00	1:00	12:00
Bardstown & Mt. Washington	6:00	6:00	2:00	12:00
Bardstown & Fairfield	6:00	6:00	2:00	12:00
Shelbyville	6:00	6:00	2:00	12:00
Eminence, Hardinsburg, Brandenburg, Harrodsburg, Perryville, Danville, Stanford, Crab Orchard, Richmond, Irvine, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, Versailles, Frankfort, Shelbyville, Bardstown, Elizabethtown, Hodgenville, Lebanon, Springfield